

## AUTONOMY IS GRANTED CUBA; WEYLER REFUSES TO RESIGN

At a Cabinet Council Held Last Night It Was Decided To Give the Cubans Home Rule, and To Continue the Campaign as Long as Necessary.

### DEMONSTRATION FOR WEYLER

Despite His Orders All Havana Honors Him.

### FORCED HIM TO MAKE A SPEECH

He Said That He Believed There Should Be War to the End, and Gave Sherman as His Authority for Destroying Everything in Sight.

Madrid, October 6.—At a cabinet council tonight the government decided to grant autonomy to Cuba under the suzerainty of Spain and to continue the campaign as long as may be necessary.

Senor Guillon, minister of foreign affairs, explained to the cabinet the position of the diplomatic negotiations with the United States.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, has received a cable message from Captain General Weyler, who offers his services to the government and says:

"I shall not resign."

### GEN. WEYLER MAKES A SPEECH

Spaniards in Havana Parade in His Honor.

Havana, October 6.—In spite of Captain General Weyler's prohibition a notable demonstration took place here today in his honor. General Weyler in his speech announced that he did not intend to resign.

The house was closed, as was also the principal stores and the tobacco and other manufactures. All the main streets were given over to the demonstration.

The various processions united at Central park and then moved together to the plaza in front of the captain general's palace, where as many as 20,000 people gathered. Several bands discoursed patriotic music. The plaza and the thoroughfares leading into it were densely crowded.

A number of deputations went to the palace, where they were received by the captain general. According to the official accounts they assured him that it was the desire of all the loyal inhabitants of the island that he should continue at the head of the government and carry on the campaign against the insurgents.

They also expressed confidence that the Madrid government was inspired with altogether too high designs for the welfare of the country to withdraw the illustrious chief who had subjugated the insurrection.

Captain General Weyler, after thanking the deputations for their assurances, said he had accepted the command in difficult circumstances and without conditions. The success of the campaign could be estimated and properly appreciated by the country from the visible facts.

In the course of seven months four important provinces had been nearly pacified and he was confident of being able to pacify the two remaining provinces at the proper time with the forty battalions ready for the task. He said he expected to be able to pacify Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba at an early date, "for the rebels there know me and fear me and will not resist me."

### He Will Risk a Recall.

"Still," said the captain general, "I believe the war should be ended with war, here as everywhere else, and not with shameful dealings, disgraceful to my nation, and all the more so in view of the terrible condition of the rebels. I have followed the policy of the illustrious Canovas. I would like to please those who are today demonstrating in my honor by remaining in Cuba, but the delicate position in which I have been placed has compelled me today to request the government to dispose of my position in whatever way it may think convenient and however the matter may be decided, I shall always be profoundly grateful to the loyal inhabitants of Cuba, who in such eloquent terms have expressed their absolute approval of the policy I am following to bring the war to a close."

When Captain General Weyler appeared on the balcony of the palace he was, according to the official account, "frankly cheered" by the crowd, after which the various processions paraded through the principal streets for two and a half hours, and then dispersed.

The entire demonstration was orderly and was officially described as "without political color."

Demand for Weyler To Remain.

The chiefs of the volunteers visited Captain General Weyler at the palace today and expressed their desire that he should remain at the head of the government in Cuba. Subsequently they called to the cabinet at Madrid requesting that the captain general be retained at the head of the Spanish forces in the island as well as in control of its civil affairs.

General Sherman, in acknowledging the expressions of confidence, said that the criticism and attacks made upon his military conduct were without foundation, as it had always been his plan to finish the war with war, in accordance with the customs of all European nations and even of the United States.

General Sherman, he declared, while on the march destroyed all the resources of the south that lay in his path, and the Washington government finished the war with war and not with a treaty.

What the Papers Say.

El Diario de la Marina, the organ of the reform party, commenting on the new Spanish cabinet in its leading editorial today says:

"The fall of the headless and disconcerted conservative party means a transition from a dark night to a sunny day; it means the radical transformation of method. Public opinion has received the tidings with great satisfaction as indicating the re-establishment of peace. The list of the ministers is a clear indication that the platform of the new cabinet is pure and logical autonomy for Cuba, which has absolute confidence in a prompt re-establishment of peace. The list in Spanish securities in Europe shows that the public in Spain and abroad has great confidence in Senor Sagasta's cabinet."

The Union Constitucional, the organ of the conservative party, says:

"The change in the Spanish cabinet is of minor importance, as all true Spaniards must be the same in their attitude towards the high ideals of the nation."

El Pais, the organ of the autonomist party, says it sympathizes with the new cabinet for having declared in favor of autonomy and hopes Senor Sagasta will make good in power the promises he gave while in the opposition.

La Lucha says: "This is the last chance in a game of the greatest importance for the future and for the history of Spain and her colonies."

Friends of the insurgent cause, while not disgusted with the new cabinet, say they are not satisfied with an autonomy which arrives after the island has been ruined and the insurgents have sacrificed many lives.

A well-known American who has long resided in the island expresses the opinion that real differences exist among the resident Spaniards as to the desirability of autonomy. He believes it will not prove satisfactory to the radical element among the Spaniards in Cuba. After autonomy has been granted and peace is proclaimed, he believes the radical element will probably try to promote another insurrection. In that event the conservative element and the producing body of the Spanish population would at once demand annexation to the United States. This view is shared by many resident Spaniards of prominence.

The rumor that Marshal Martinez Campos would probably be reappointed to Cuba gave great satisfaction to the native islanders, but the Spaniards openly expressed their distrust of him, as they consider that his weakness was the original cause of the revolt. They hold Campos responsible for the extension of the insurrection into western Cuba.

CAPT. HART WANTS NEW TRIAL.

Argument for the Appeal Was Heard by Three Judges Yesterday.

Philadelphia, October 6.—The appeal for a new trial in the case of Captain John D. Hart, president of the Hart Steamship Company, who was convicted several months ago of providing the means for a military expedition to Cuba on the steamer Laura, was argued today before Judges Atcheson, Dallas and Kirkpatrick, sitting as the United States circuit court of appeals.

Judge Bradford, of the United States district court of Delaware, also sat on the bench, but took no official part in the case. Hart on conviction was sentenced by Judge Butler to two years' imprisonment and \$500 fine, but pending the disposition of the appeal for a new trial sentence was suspended and he has since been at liberty under bond.

W. W. Kerr and United States Senator James A. McPherson, in support of the appeal, and the government's opposition to the motion was looked after by United States District Attorney Beck. The court reserved its decision.

CONSELHEIRO HAS BEEN TAKEN.

Government Troops Capture Fanatics' Stronghold and Leader.

Rio Janeiro, October 6.—Canudos, the stronghold of the fanatics under Antonio Conselheiro, has fallen.

It has been captured by the government troops after a desperate engagement with the revolutionists.

Antonio Conselheiro has been taken prisoner.

This is the third announcement from the Brazilian government that the capture of Canudos by the general troops, but it is the first time that Antonio Conselheiro, the leader of the fanatic movement, has been reported among the prisoners. In this extraordinary individual, a strange combination of priest, warrior and man of affairs has fallen into the hands of the government troops, the cause of the fanaticism has suffered a most damaging blow it has yet received.

Antonio, the counselor, as he is called by the followers of the movement, has been without his presence and direction it is likely to languish.

EDWARD LANGTRY'S AFFLICTION

Doctors Believe the Lily's Former Husband Has Concussion of Brain.

Chester, England, October 6.—The doctors of the asylum for the insane in which Edward Langtry, the former husband of Mrs. Langtry, the actress, is confined, believe he is suffering from concussion of the brain.

SEVEN PERISH IN A SCHOOL FIRE

Six Pupils and a Teacher Lose Their Lives in Dakota.

THE DORMITORY CAUGHT FIRST

Lively Fire Also Occurs at Chicago, with Considerable Loss.

THREE CANADIAN TOWNS ARE DESTROYED

Nashville Suffers from Fire and a College in Illinois Is Swept Away by Flames.

Plankinton, S. D., October 6.—One of the worst disasters in the history of the state occurred last night; when seven lives were lost by the burning of the girls' dormitory at the state industrial school. The dead are:

TILLIE HOPPER, instructor.

MABLE TOBERT, aged nine, Sioux Falls.

BESSIE MERRY, fourteen, Hot Springs.

IDA WARNER, sixteen, Watertown.

CHRISTINA BERGMAN, eleven, Yankton.

NELLIE JOHNSON, thirteen, Grafton, N. D.

LILLIAN WEST, eleven, Sioux Falls.

The burned structure was of wood, three stories high and was but recently completed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The watchman saw the flames bursting from the upper windows while he was in a building some distance away.

There was no fire-fighting apparatus at the school and the buildings being over a mile from town no aid could be rendered. In a short time the entire annex was enveloped in flames and in less than twenty minutes from the time the fire was seen the building was destroyed. Nothing was ever saved. There were about twenty-five other persons in the school who escaped in their night clothes with the greatest difficulty.

Search for the bodies was commenced as soon as possible and late this afternoon all had been recovered and were immediately buried. There was beyond recognition. The loss on the building is \$25,000.

BIG BLAZE OCCURS IN CHICAGO.

Many Buildings and a Number of Horses Burned.

Chicago, October 6.—Fanned by a strong wind from the west, fire broke out in the Dexter Park pavilion at the union stock yards this afternoon spread to the district between Halsted street and Union avenue and Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets, demolishing business houses and residences.

The worst sufferers among the residents were those living along Halsted street, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets. Business houses and residences alike, all of them frame structures, furnished ready material for the flames, which raged from 3 o'clock until 5, and then yielded to the vigorous work of the fire department.

A number of persons were injured during the fight with the flames and one man, according to an employee of the stock yards, was burned to death.

Injured—Patrick Casey, employee of stock yards; not serious. Maurice Malone, fireman, overcome by smoke and heat, will recover. P. J. Shearn, broken leg. Henry Walsh, employee of stock yards, slightly burned. William Donahue, fireman, injured by falling timber; will recover.

The Dexter Park pavilion stands only a few yards southwest of the main horse market, which is an immense frame structure covered by a huge dome.

For the latter building to be caught fire would have meant the destruction of the greater portion of the stock yards. The pavilion contained 500 horses and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were rescued.

As it was, many were burned to death. Patrick Casey, an employee of the stock yards, discovered the fire and after turning in the alarm, ran with three companions into the pavilion to release the horses.

It was found impossible to get a single horse to leave the pavilion until the men, by main strength, dragged one through the doorway, and the others followed rapidly. The flames spread so rapidly that not all of them could be saved, but it is not thought that many were destroyed.

The chief loss resulting from the fire is as follows:

Dexter Park pavilion, consisting of eight barns, \$50,000.

Armour & Co.'s shed, near pavilion, \$800.

Feed in park, \$500.

Freight cars belonging to the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company and the Chicago and Alton railroad, \$100.

Twenty-eight residences and stores were damaged by the flames, the loss in each particular instance being small.

ILLINOIS TOWN NEARLY RUINED.

Eighteen Houses in Business Center Destroyed by Fire.

Medora, Ill., October 6.—Fire that broke out at 3 o'clock this morning in the rear of Robing's hardware store spread rapidly and in two hours had destroyed that building and seventeen others adjoining, practically wiping out the business portion of the town and causing an estimated loss of \$100,000; insurance one-half.

HUDDLED TOGETHER LIKE SHEEP

People of Casselman Rendered Homeless and Destitute by Forest Fire.

Ottawa, Ont., October 6.—The Canada Atlantic railway has not yet been able to get to Casselman on account of the fire which started in that vicinity yesterday and which raged all night.

Three villages, Casselman, South Indian and Cheney, have all been swept away.

The people of Casselman, about five hundred, are reported as huddled together on the rocks on the river without sufficient clothing or anything to eat. At South Indian, which has a population of four or five hundred, there are only three or four houses standing. South Indian is several miles from Casselman. Cheney, another small village, was burned down. The fire covered a distance of about twenty-five miles. Casselman had seventy-five or one hundred residences, a lumber mill, grist mill, furniture factory and several other business places of importance. Assistance is being forwarded to the homeless from Ottawa and a fund has been started. Four bodies have been recovered near South Indian as a result of the forest fires. They are those of Mrs. Leveille, Miss Stiles, her sister and Mrs. Leveille's two children, one an infant and the other twelve years old.

The women rushed from their house to escape to the clearing, but the smoke surrounding them they lost their way and ran into the flames. Had they remained in their dwelling at South Indian they would have been perfectly safe, as it was not touched by the fire.

Two houses and a hotel are all that remain of Casselman, the sixty of the mill and the furniture factory and several other business places were brought here this afternoon and the others are being provided for at farm houses and elsewhere.

BURNED TO DEATH IN PRISON.

Guardhouse at Opelika Burns and Two Prisoners Cremated.

Opelika, Ala., October 6.—(Special.)—A terrible holocaust occurred here last night. The old county jail, which is now used as a guardhouse by the city, caught on fire last night and the two prisoners in it were burned to death. Lonza Bennett, who had been in two hours for being drunk, and Jim Ferguson, who was being confined at night while working out his state tax, were in a cell upstairs.

The fire broke out downstairs and quickly spread all over the building. The prisoners sought the approach of the flames by smelling the smoke and, peering through the grating, saw the flames. Their heartrending screams awakened almost the entire town. The lower story was in flames, the upper story was barred with iron, and so with fearful yells they met their doom, one being burned almost entirely, the other half consumed.

The fire company did not have enough hose to reach the fire until it was beyond all control.

The building was the property of the county and originally cost \$10,000. There was no insurance.

CENTRAL'S SHOPS DESTROYED.

Those at Macon Burned to the Ground Early This Morning.

Macon, Ga., October 7.—At 1 o'clock this morning the shops of the Central railway system in this city are on fire. The paint shops, carpenter shops, storeroom and two stores are already in ashes. The roundhouse with engines and the yards with hundreds of cars are endangered. The whole fire department is working to prevent the big oil tanks filled with kerosene are expected to explode at any moment.

Later—1:30: The fire is under control. Loss about \$75,000; no insurance.

DETROIT OPERA HOUSE AFIRE.

Damaged So Badly Will Have To Be Rebuilt.

Detroit, Mich., October 7, 1 a. m.—The Detroit opera house is afire and will probably be destroyed or so badly damaged that rebuilding will be necessary.

The fire started in the rear of the opera house in J. R. Ransom's warehouse, which closely adjoins it. The flames burst out at 12:40 a. m., enveloping all the rear part of the big building. At the same moment there were several loud explosions, supposedly from inflammable goods stored in the warehouse. Within fifteen minutes the entire interior of the opera house was a roaring furnace of flame and the building was rapidly being destroyed.

While the fire apparatus was preparing to throw water, the flames spread to the upper stories of a six-story building, facing on Gratiot avenue, occupied by Leonard & Carter's furniture establishment, and Marvin's music house.

Later, 2 a. m.—The ten-story brick building on Gratiot avenue, occupied by the Leonard Furniture Company, is enveloped in flames and it will be a total loss. The opera house faced a small triangular park opposite the city hall. Flames have communicated in the places to the row of buildings along the east side of Woodward avenue between the theater and Gratiot avenue.

The loss will reach \$250,000.

SMELTING WORKS DESTROYED.

Flames Cause the Loss of a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

New York, October 6.—The Guggenheim Smelting works at Perth Amboy, N. J., were destroyed by fire last night and the loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. The property of the smelting works is the largest in the area.

The flames sprang up from the smelting house and the hundred workmen fled for their lives. The fire gained such rapid headway that the firemen were unable to reach the scene before the buildings were enveloped in flames.

The smelting works were the largest of the kind in the country. Yesterday Mr. Guggenheim went to an insurance agent to renew his policies and it is thought that the loss is fully covered.

The cause of the fire is not known.

SERIOUS FIRE NEAR NASHVILLE.

Planing Mills Destroyed and Operators Thrown Out of Work.

Nashville, Tenn., October 6.—Tonight between 8 and 9 o'clock fire was discovered in the plant of J. R. Ransom & Co.'s planing mills and box factory on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad about a mile from this city.

The plant and lumber yard covered about fifteen acres and were almost totally swept by the flames. Loss about \$100,000; insurance about \$0 per cent.

The Globe foundry and machine works were also almost totally destroyed. Loss \$150,000; not fully covered by insurance.

The fire department sent four engines, but the water supply was poor and the fire could only be confined to the property destroyed. Many operatives are thrown out of employment.

Small Blaze Last Night.

Last night at 11 o'clock fire was discovered in the basement of the residence of Mr. A. J. Shropshire at 132 Capitol avenue. An alarm from box 83 called the fire department to the scene and the flames were extinguished before they did any damage.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

Council Ordered To Select a New Town Marshal.

Dallas, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—W. H. Bone's meat market was blown up by dynamite last night about 2 o'clock.

There was also a notice placed upon a shade tree notifying the council to change the town marshal.

EIGHT MASKED MEN STOP AN EXPRESS

Hold-Up on the Chicago and Alton Railroad Last Night.

SIX MILES OF KANSAS CITY

Near the Scene of the James Boys' Exploits with Trains.

AMOUNT TAKEN HAS NOT BEEN LEARNED

Officers Have Gone to the Place—Railroad Men Busy Denying the Robbery.

Kansas City, Mo., October 6.—Bandits held up a Chicago and Alton express train tonight at a point less than six miles from Kansas City.

The robbery is the third occurrence of the kind occurring on that road within a year, all within fifteen miles of this city.

The Chicago and St. Louis express, which pulled out of the union depot at 8:30 o'clock this evening, was stopped by eight masked men at Evanston, a suburban stopping place just beyond Washington park.

Evanston is about eight miles nearer to Kansas City than Blue Cut, made celebrated by the notorious James gang, and which was the scene of the two previous robberies on the Chicago and Alton.

The train was stopped at Evanston siding by the explosion of torpedoes which had been placed on the track. When the conductor and brakemen went out to ascertain the cause of the trouble they were covered with revolvers in the hands of four of the eight road agents. The other four quickly covered the engineer and fireman. The brakemen were compelled to uncouple. While this was being done one of the robbers busied himself by going through the pockets of Conductor Graves, who was robbed of \$22 in coin.

In the meantime the bandits at the head of the train had ordered Engineer Vollette and his fireman to climb down out of their cab. Engineer Vollette hesitated until a pistol ball was sent whizzing by his ears. He and the fireman, after this persuasion, climbed down and two of the robbers immediately took their places. The others of the bandit crowd jumped aboard the baggage and express cars. This part of the train they ran up the track toward Independence about a quarter of a mile. There they compelled the frightened express messenger to open the door of the car. The door once opened, they dragged the messenger by the legs, throwing him to the ground, and then took his gun away from him. The messenger was then compelled to walk back toward the other portion of the train.

After securing complete possession of the engine and baggage and express cars, the bandits placed twenty-four sticks of dynamite upon the big through safe and then lifted the smaller way safe upon the top of it. They applied the fuse and the match, but for some reason the explosive did not go off.

The robbers were afraid to return to the express car, for, after waiting a few minutes for the expected explosion, they hurriedly left the place, running into the underbrush which skirts the railway in that section.

The trainmen who had been left behind with the passenger coaches waited a reasonable length of time for the robbers to complete their work and then ran ahead to the engine and the two cars. After some delay they succeeded in lifting down the small safe and throwing out the explosive. The engine was then run back to the rest of the train and the train, after two hours' delay, the express resumed the journey toward St. Louis.

HEARD IMPEACHMENT CHARGES.

Savannah Council Hears Complaint Against Fire Commissioners.

Savannah, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—The city council heard the charges of impeachment against the members of the fire commission tonight, the committee of which Alderman Wylly was chairman having made a report.

The charges state that the members of the commission, Messrs. W. L. Grayson, George Parish and R. S. Melt, are incompetent and inefficient and that they are controlled by partisan political influence.

The charges grew out of the fact that the commission waited and refused to discharge Chief of Firemen John E. Maguire after being directed to do so by council. Maguire was vindicated by the commission.

The commissioners were summoned to appear before council Tuesday night and answer the impeachment charges.

MIXED ON LAW IN TWO LANDS.

In Honolulu the Relatives Are Heirs; In America, a Divorced Wife.

San Francisco, October 6.—Judge Bahr has rendered judgment in favor of Mrs. Alphons McGrew and against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for \$50,000 insurance on the life of her former husband, Henry McGrew, who died in 1894 at Honolulu.

McGrew was divorced from his wife at the time of his death and the insurance company refused to pay the policy, as the executors of his estate also laid claims to the money. Suit was brought in Honolulu by the executors and judgment rendered in their favor.

Now that Mrs. McGrew has also received a judgment the insurance company is still in doubt as to whom the money should be paid.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR DOW.

Request of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Chicago, October 6.—The general officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union have requested all local unions to hold memorial services for the late General Neal Dow.

BRANN BEATEN BY THREE MEN

Editor of The Iconoclast Having a Hard Time at Waco.

Waco, Tex., October 6.—This afternoon W. C. Brann, editor of The Iconoclast, was publicly beaten by Judge J. B. Scarborough, George Scarborough and R. H. Hamilton. The difficulty began in the President building and was continued for half a block on the street until Brann fell in a heap on the street car track.

Brann was bleeding from a dozen savage cuts on the head and face. In less than five minutes a thousand excited persons had gathered on the scene and there was every indication of trouble. Six-shooters were in evidence and for a time it looked as if nothing could avert a row, but the sheriff and his deputies were on the scene and forced the crowd back and restored order.

Brann's assailants were arrested. Judge Scarborough is a trustee of Baylor university and has a daughter in the university. He says Brann's recent attack in his paper on the university is the whole cause of the trouble this afternoon. Young Scarborough and Hamilton are students in the institution and say that Brann's attack was beyond endurance.

After the affair Brann made this statement:

"I was standing at the elevator when suddenly three pistols were aimed in my face. As I was descending the steps blows were rained on my head. In front of the building a student named James Williams prevented from entering it. Finally I sank from exhaustion and loss of blood. As I lay on the ground I saw a shadow and I thought 'Truth will mount again, or something like that.'"

Brann's assailants gave bond and will be tried tomorrow. Excitement is at fever heat and further trouble is feared.

ONE OF THEM A TRUSTEE OF INSTITUTION

Brann Was Beaten Until He Fell Bleeding in the Street—What He Says of the Attack.

Waco, Tex., October 6.—(Special.)—A negro boy four years old, son of Henry Smith, living here, was left in charge of a baby at their home last evening while the family went to pick cotton.

He became tired of his charge and, taking a rock, brained the infant and left it on the floor dead.

KILLED A FELLOW-LABORER.

He Made His Escape and Has Been Captured.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6.—(Special.)—William Brock, colored, who on the 30th of last July killed William White, a fellow laborer, near Athens, Tenn., afterwards making his escape, was arrested today in Collinsville, Ala., and carried to Athens, where he will be put on trial tomorrow.

Brock is a bad negro and the evidence is complete against him.

CONFESSION TO ANOTHER CRIME.

Strange Development in the Arrest of Aaron Chatwood.

Raleigh, N. C., October 6.—(Special.)—Last week a man was arrested at Rock Hill, S. C., who it was claimed, was John Cheatham, who it was thought, was the murderer of John J. Wiles, a white man, North Carolina, twenty-two years ago. All these years a kinsman of Hay had been in pursuit of the murderer. The man was taken to Wiles and now a strange fact develops, that though he is not Cheatham, he is a murderer. He confesses that his name is Aaron Chatwood, who, nineteen years ago, killed James Estes in Allegheny county. He says they were fighting and that Estes was on top; that he then drew two pistols and with both shot Estes through the heart and then



## WORST DAY YET IN NEW ORLEANS

Yesterday Proved a Record Breaker in New Cases and Deaths.

### THE WEATHER WAS VERY WARM

This Was the Principal Cause of the Increase.

### FIVE DEATHS AND FORTY-SIX NEW CASES

About Two Hundred and Fifty Patients Now Under Treatment—List of Dead and New Cases.

New Orleans, October 6.—Even as early as 6 o'clock this afternoon the day had proved a record breaker, both as to the number of cases and as to the number of deaths that had been reported. The increase of cases today was not unexpected.

The weather has been warm, during the afternoon especially, and the large territory the board of health has to cover makes perfect scrutiny impossible, and germs are being distributed which, if the totality of cases was fewer, would easily be restrained.

While the number of cases under treatment today are in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty, there are many houses which have not yet been disinfecting, but in which the patients have been declared well.

Less restraint than usual is imposed on the inmates of such premises and the result has been that the number of fatal cases is still small in proportion to the number of cases.

This was the record today:

### DEATHS

Jeanie Marie Coste, isolation hospital.

Emma Weil, 1212 Cambridge (Carrollton).

Adeline Ropora, 2228 Hospital.

Robert Parry, 280 Laurel.

Miss Anna Warren, 224 Annunciation.

Miss Warren, same address.

Will Herbert, 288 Annunciation.

John Herbert, same address.

Frank Schwartz, 550 Plum (Carrollton).

Emma Weil, 1212 Cambridge (Carrollton).

Miss Marie, 212 Jackson.

Miss Felice Casselari, 526 Elmira avenue (Algiers).

Annie Casselari, same address.

Julie Casselari, 2228 Hospital.

Agnes Joyce, 2000 Infirmary.

Pauline Holman, 420 Chestnut.

Sister Ligori, 2228 Hospital.

Miss Louise Leblanc, 2228 Hospital.

Charles Landry, same address.

Mrs. Julia Landry, same address.

Charles Leimnart, 420 Washington.

R. W. Allen, 1533 Euterpe.

Robert Parry, 280 Laurel.

Helen M. Doherty, 707 Camp.

Mrs. C. B. Fisher, Millaudon and Pearl.

Eliza Collins, 2008 Barronne.

Miss C. B. Fisher, 2008 Barronne.

Mrs. A. H. Shetter, 611 Canal.

E. H. Hamilton, 1071 Seventh.

Charles Mullinger, 1212 Sixth.

The Cardenas, isolation hospital (Beauregard school).

Thomas Ross, isolation hospital.

John Kline, Decatur and Barracks.

Mrs. Robert Osborne, Booth, near Fern.

Pauline Tambo, 1415 Monroe.

Miss C. Johnson, 325 Short.

Louise and Ameline Despaux, 1212 St. Philip.

Miss Ruth Singleton, 2106 Barronne.

Miss Nettie Pilcher, 212 Barronne.

Armada Garudetti, 1162 Dante.

Mrs. Frank Calonge, 522 North Broad.

William Vivian, 272 Explorers.

Two of the new cases are in Algiers, making seven that have appeared in that suburb.

The disease has apparently died out at Ocean Springs.

### Board of Health Statement.

The board of health officially announces the status of affairs in New Orleans as regards yellow fever to be as follows:

During the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, October 6th, there were:

Cases of yellow fever today, 46; deaths today, 5; total cases of yellow fever to date, 425; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 48; total cases absolutely recovered, 124; total cases under treatment, 248.

### Old Directors Were Re-Elected.

Birmingham, Ala., October 6.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alabama Great Southern railroad was held here today. There were no outsiders present and proxies were voted.

The same directors who have been serving during the past year were re-elected and the same officers will remain in control of the railway.

The meeting today was formal and in full accordance with all requirements.

### Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effective remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

### THE PILL THAT WILL.

## ALABAMA LIFTS HER QUARANTINE

Continued from First Page.

### EDWARDS HAS SIXTEEN CASES.

Twelve of the New Sick Are Negroes.

One New Case at Nitta Yuma.

Edwards, Miss, October 6.—Dr. Dunn, of the state board of health, tonight gave out the following report:

There have been sixteen new cases of yellow fever today, as follows:

Whites:

E. E. Riddison, Jr., Frank Fisher, Miss Jennie Wimberg, Mrs. O. Noblin and twelve negroes.

Total deaths to date, 15; total cases to date in town and immediate country, 395; total number under treatment, 248.

There have been six new cases, taken seriously ill, with black vomit, 1. The report from Nitta Yuma is to the effect that there is one new case, that of Mrs. Smith. This makes six in all at that place.

### MISS FLEMING RECOVERING.

Fumigation of Portion of House Has Been Completed.

There was no important change in the condition of Miss Fleming, who has been ill with yellow fever, and she is doing as well as the physicians expected. It was thought that she would be moved from the room in which she has been since first taken sick, but Dr. Oimsted stated last night that he thought it best to let her remain where she is for several days.

No new cases were reported to the board of health and no suspicious cases were discovered on the trains that entered the city from the infected district.

The fumigation of the house on Auburn avenue was completed, and the Mobile refugees are now able to go where they desire. The announcement that Miss Fleming has recovered from the fever; that the quarantined ones have been released, and that Jack Frost has paid his first visit has had a good effect.

### SUSPICIOUS CASE AT ALCO, ALA.

Quarantine Guard Thought To Have Yellow Fever.

Montgomery, Ala., October 6.—A special to The Advertiser from Brewton, Ala., says:

"Robert S. Rabb, a train quarantine guard, was taken sick at his home in Alco, Ala., last night. His physician reported his case as suspicious of yellow fever."

A cordon of guards has been placed around the case and there is no fear of any other case.

The state health officer will investigate the case.

### UNDER 5,000-POUND WEIGHT.

Terrible Death of a Machinist in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Wesley Ferguson, a machinist, employed at the Pekar iron works, received injuries this morning which resulted in his death. He and a number of others were moving a big iron boiler, weighing 5,000 pounds, at Springer & Laffan's ice house. All at once the big boiler, which was being prized, suddenly broke and fell upon Ferguson, who was imprisoned in a narrow space between it and a post. If the shifting boiler had not been checked by a block he would have been crushed to death. The boiler was far enough to crush his left hip bone, which was wrenched loose from the backbone. The machinery was not at once from his agonizing position, and no one thought at the time that he was hurt.

He died at 1 o'clock. He was forty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and four children. He was once an engineer on the Central road.

### RED MEN PREPARING TO MEET.

Committee Making Arrangements for Grand Session.

The committee of Red Men appointed to make arrangements for the grand meeting to be held at the chamber of commerce building on Monday night, October 12th, is busy at work, and the meeting promises to be the most successful ever held in this city.

The meeting is for the purpose of reinstating suspended members of the various lodges of the city. Invitations will be issued, and it is expected that a large number will be present.

Mr. Robert T. Daniel and Great Chief of Records Charles C. Conly will probably be in attendance at the meeting and make speeches to the grand assembly.

### A PRESBYTERIAN D.D. CHANGES.

Joined Baptists Because He Believes in Immersion.

Montgomery, Ala., October 6.—Rev. Stephen Tucker, D.D., recently of Decatur, Ala., a minister who for years has stood high in the Presbyterian church, resigned his denominational faith and was ordained as a Baptist minister here today. The Southern Baptist ministers officiated in the ordination ceremonies.

Rev. Tucker was influenced to change his church by the arguments of Rev. William H. Whitsett in the recent controversy among Baptists about baptism. He has been convinced that immersion is essential to Christian baptism.

Rev. Tucker, who was a member of the First Presbyterian church, it soon became evident to the membership that they had obtained for a pastor a very brilliant but very erratic man. He became very unpopular with the large percentage of his flock and several members said tonight that he would have been asked to resign if he had not voluntarily done so. The information was also elicited that previous to his coming here he had been an Episcopalian minister in Philadelphia, also a Campbellite in a south Alabama town, thought to be Greenville. He is a deep scholar, a profound thinker and given to some of the most brilliant flights of eloquence. He is also a widely traveled man, having lived in Italy, and being familiar with the language and customs of that country. He delivered a series of lectures here last winter on India and the eastern world, and he has been about six weeks ago removed to south Alabama and applied for a transfer to the First Baptist church. His conversion to the faith, The Rev. Tucker is an Englishman by birth.

### A REVIVAL FOR TRINITY.

One Will Begin Sunday Night and Continue a Week.

At the prayer meeting of Trinity church last night there was a large congregation and Dr. Roberts turned the meeting into an experience service. He read the text and called for short talks from those present. Many responded.

Services will be held tonight and Friday night. Communion will be held on Friday night. Dr. Roberts will begin a revival in the church. He will hold meetings for a week, and if the attendance keeps up he will continue it for another week. The pastor expects to bring much good from these meetings.

### Will Be Played by Telephone.

Macon, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Arrangements for the chess tournament between the two teams from Macon and Atlanta have been completed. The games will be played by telephone and will commence on October 15th.

## BRITAIN KEEPS IT TO PLEASE CANADA OUT ANOTHER GAME

England Has Served Notice on the United States. Had a Quite Easy Time in Defeating the Bostonians.

### NO SEALSKIN TALK FOR HER HARD BATTING THE FEATURE

Unless Russia and Japan Are Shut Out of the Conference. Bean Eaters' Twirlers Rattled by the Oriole Sluggers.

### HAD DECIDED TO TAKE PART IN IT RAIN STOPPED GAME IN THE SEVENTH

But on Canada Representing That There Was Danger of Being Outvoted Reconsideration Was Had.

London, October 6.—The officials of the British foreign office have communicated to the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, the final decision that the government of Great Britain must refuse to take part in any sealing conference with representatives of Russia and Japan.

The British government, however, asserts its willingness to confer with the United States alone, but it insists that Russia and Japan are not interested in the Bering sea seals to a degree entitling them to representation at the conference.

The British government does not suggest any date for a conference with the United States, and it is thought probable in London that Great Britain's withdrawal will result in two meetings, one between the United States, Russia and Japan and the other between the United States and Great Britain and Canada.

It cannot be too strongly reiterated that the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Washington conference is due to Canada's insistence and that until the Canadian officials informed the foreign office here of Canada's objection to meeting Russia and Japan, out of fear of being outvoted, Great Britain fully intended to enter the conference.

### GREAT BRITAIN TAKES A STAND.

Will Not Participate in Seal Conference if Russia and Japan Are In It.

Washington, October 6.—Inquiry in the state department confirms the announcement from the British foreign office in London that the British government has refused to take part in any conference in which Russian and Japanese delegates participate. Beyond this confirmation of the position of the department decline to discuss the question as correspondence is still in progress on the subject.

Mr. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state, who is in charge of the interests of the United States in the Bering sea seal fisheries matter, was asked about the statement that there would be two conferences, one between the United States and Great Britain and the other between the United States and Japan. He said that he had discussed this point at the present time.

Calvo received a copy of the official decree which doubtless gave rise to the reports of a dictatorship. The decree was issued by the permanent commission of congress and not by the president, and is limited to a suspension of the right of habeas corpus for sixty days from September 15th. This, the decree states, is in accordance with section 2 of the constitution.

Mr. Calvo states that the disorder which occurred at Santo Domingo was wholly in the nature of a local riot. It was this riot which gave occasion, under the constitution, for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Calvo believes that the suspension will be voted only once before the sixty days of its existence expires, as the need for it has passed away.

### IGLESAIS IS NOT DICTATOR.

Senor Calvo, Costa Rican Representative, Explains the Situation.

Washington, October 6.—Senor Calvo, the Costa Rican representative, stated positively that the report that President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, has proclaimed himself dictator are without foundation.

Calvo received a copy of the official decree which doubtless gave rise to the reports of a dictatorship. The decree was issued by the permanent commission of congress and not by the president, and is limited to a suspension of the right of habeas corpus for sixty days from September 15th. This, the decree states, is in accordance with section 2 of the constitution.

Mr. Calvo states that the disorder which occurred at Santo Domingo was wholly in the nature of a local riot. It was this riot which gave occasion, under the constitution, for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Calvo believes that the suspension will be voted only once before the sixty days of its existence expires, as the need for it has passed away.

### Y. M. C. A. DEFEATS TECHS

Good Game Football at North Avenue Grounds Yesterday.

Score was Eight to Nothing.

Association Team Is Now in Good Shape To Meet Macon Next Monday.

The football teams of the Technological school and Young Men's Christian association met at the North Avenue grounds yesterday afternoon, and the result was a victory for the association team by a score of 8 to 0.

The first game last Tuesday resulted in a score of 6 to 6, with honors in favor of the Technological school. The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.

The game was a good one, and the association team was in good shape to meet Macon next Monday.



## FEAR IN DEATH CAUSES DISCLOSURE

The Unraveling of a Mystery of Five Years Ago.

INNOCENT MAN WAS IN DANGER

Came Clear Only To Fall Under the Shadow of Another Crime.

THE REAL CRIMINAL IS STILL ALIVE

Approaching the Hour of Death, He Confesses His Part, Which Relieves Suspicion on Another.

Carrollton, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—The unraveling of an old mystery comes as the consequence of the death of the real criminal.

The Times of this city, has developed the story of the killing of Will Harper, who held a terrible crime in his bosom till the cold hand of death touches life's vitals and then that bosom can hold the conscience venom no longer.

Will Harper is now lingering in the Carroll county jail awaiting trial for the murder of his wife.

The people are familiar with the circumstances of the killing. Will Harper claims that the killing was purely accidental. A mystery has just been brought to light which bears heavily on Harper's case.

About five years ago a negro by the name of Sam Toney was killed and the circumstances pointed to Will Harper as the murderer. He was arrested and tried, but came clear with the consensus of public opinion against him.

This case had a strong tendency to prejudice the minds of the people against him in his present trouble.

Will Harper has led a wild and reckless life, and, like all such men, gets credit for more meanness than is due him.

The Real Criminal Confesses.

Last Friday a negro by the name of Bud Wyatt died at his home near Graham, Ala.

A few days before the murder of Toney Wyatt and Will Harper had a difficulty. On his death bed a few days ago Wyatt confessed to the killing of Sam Toney and stated that Will Harper was perfectly innocent of the crime that had once been laid at his feet.

This is a rather sensational development and will have considerable bearing on the case now pending against Harper, not that the case are in the least related, but it will tend to clear the prejudice from the minds of the people.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S REPORT.

Gives History of His Railroad's Operations During the Year.

Louisville, October 6.—The annual report of President Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, which included the reports of other officers, was submitted to the stockholders. It was a complete history of the operations of the past year. It shows the road to be in a very prosperous condition in every respect.

The total mileage of the road is now 527.6. During the year there were 107,571 miles of track laid with new steel rails, including old steel rails, at a cost of \$1,200,000.

The equipment at the close of the year ended June 30, 1897, consisted of 24,535 cars and 1,000 locomotives.

There has been charged to operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 1897, the sum of \$12,385,386 for account of building and maintenance of this equipment. Major Smith made up of \$2,284,241.10 expended during the year and \$100,345.69 of deferred renewals, which will be expended during succeeding years. The above charge for the year ended June 30, 1897, shows an increase of \$1,438,320 in excess of the charge for the year ended June 30, 1896.

During the following year the following new lines have been purchased: Madison and Rockwell, 1.36 miles; Cumberland Gap and Paducah, 25.4 miles; Paducah and Memphis division, 25.4 miles. Total 52.16 miles.

No action as to a proposed dividend was taken by the stockholders. There is a general sentiment in favor of one, however, and it is likely that if the earnings continue satisfactory a dividend will be declared at the first of the year.

MAJ. GINTER'S WILL PROBATED.

Bulk of His Estate Goes to His Relatives.

Richmond, Va., October 6.—The will of Major Ginter was probated in the Henrico county court today.

Major Ginter's home is left to his niece, the Misses Arents; Westbrook, his country home, is left to his brother, Mrs. Young; and the Richmond stock farm to Mr. George Arents. His brother and his niece and nephew in Missouri are handsomely remembered, as are other relatives. Bequests of from \$2,500 to \$10,000 are made to all the charitable institutions in this city and provision is made for the continuance of certain improvements in the county that were in progress at the time of Major Ginter's death.

There is also a long list of bequests to friends, servants, etc. The total value of the estate is estimated at between \$750,000 and \$800,000.

KENTUCKY BANKERS CONVENT.

Several Addresses Made, Mostly of Single Standard Hue.

Frankfort, Ky., October 6.—The Kentucky State Bankers' Association, in session here today, while protesting against any politics entering into or affecting its deliberations, was nevertheless at times little more than a gold standard convention. The feature of the session was an address by Hon. A. E. Wilson, of Louisville. He explained to the bankers the origin and details of the Indianapolis convention and

of a Philadelphia.

October 6.—(Special.)—The late Joseph's Catholic church in the city of Richmond, Va., was the scene of a funeral service for the late Mr. Jacob Dinkler.

October 6.—(Special.)—The late Joseph's Catholic church in the city of Richmond, Va., was the scene of a funeral service for the late Mr. Jacob Dinkler.

October 6.—(Special.)—The late Joseph's Catholic church in the city of Richmond, Va., was the scene of a funeral service for the late Mr. Jacob Dinkler.

October 6.—(Special.)—The late Joseph's Catholic church in the city of Richmond, Va., was the scene of a funeral service for the late Mr. Jacob Dinkler.

October 6.—(Special.)—The late Joseph's Catholic church in the city of Richmond, Va., was the scene of a funeral service for the late Mr. Jacob Dinkler.

October 6.—(Special.)—The late Joseph's Catholic church in the city of Richmond, Va., was the scene of a funeral service for the late Mr. Jacob Dinkler.

October 6.—(Special.)—The late Joseph's Catholic church in the city of Richmond, Va., was the scene of a funeral service for the late Mr. Jacob Dinkler.

October 6.—(Special.)—The late Joseph's Catholic church in the city of Richmond, Va., was the scene of a funeral service for the late Mr. Jacob Dinkler.

October 6.—(Special.)—The late Joseph's Catholic church in the city of Richmond, Va., was the scene of a funeral service for the late Mr. Jacob Dinkler.

October 6.—(Special.)—The late Joseph's Catholic church in the city of Richmond, Va., was the scene of a funeral service for the late Mr. Jacob Dinkler.

## ANOTHER MISTRIAL FOR McCULLOUGH

Jury Failed To Agree on a Verdict Yesterday.

SAID VERDICT WAS IMPOSSIBLE

Seven Men Were For Conviction and Five for Acquittal.

POLITICS PLAYED PROMINENT PART

Jury Was Two-Thirds Populist—One Democrat Was for Acquittal.

May Have To Have the Next Trial in Another County.

A mistrial has for the second time been declared in the McCullough case.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Judge Candler had the jury brought into the courtroom and determined whether or not it was possible for a verdict to be reached.

The jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. They refused to say how they stood, but one of them gave out the exact position of every man on the jury.

The jurors stood as follows:

For Acquittal.

T. H. Johnson, J. D. Lee, T. J. Wyatt, J. H. Standish, and J. C. H. Sned.

For Conviction.

A. C. H. Sned, L. A. Christian, W. R. Callahan, W. M. Pate, J. A. Blalock, W. L. Camp and William McLendon.

A verdict was an impossibility. The jury was divided as strongly and as widely as the differing opinions of men could be.

The case on the jury was that he would stay there till men could be found to take the case to trial.

The jury stood with eight populists and four democrats.

Four populists, but only one democrat stood out for McCullough's acquittal. T. E. Lindler, the democrat, thought the verdict of death too severe. He wanted to recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

Three democrats and four populists wanted to convict McCullough.

Senator Russell's effort to the effect that one of the jurors may be prosecuted for perjury. It is certain that an investigation will be made into the report that has gained currency to the effect that one of the jurors said before he was chosen that he would stick out forever or see McCullough acquitted if he should happen to get on the jury.

The jury commissioners have made an investigation of this rumor and if they find it to be true, they will at once throw the name of the juror out of the jury box and steps will probably be taken to prosecute him for perjury.

The jury was out during the entire day. They were instructed to not consider the case until they were brought back yesterday morning.

It was 12 o'clock before a ballot was taken to determine the opinion of the jurors. The first vote showed an even division, six voting for acquittal and six for conviction.

On the next vote the vote was seven for conviction and five for acquittal. All sorts of compromises were offered during the afternoon.

Finally Mr. J. C. H. Sned told the jury that he was entirely convinced of the prisoner's guilt and that he would not permit a verdict of acquittal. Then Mr. T. H. Johnson, a populist member of the jury, said that he would not allow a verdict of conviction.

For two hours the jurors argued. Some of them were not convinced that the evidence was strong enough to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that McCullough was guilty, and others thought that the evidence was too strong to warrant a verdict of acquittal.

Declared a Mistrial.

At a few minutes before 6 o'clock Judge Candler ordered the jury before him. He asked them if they had agreed upon a verdict or if they could agree.

Foreman J. D. Lee informed the judge that there was no agreement on a verdict. The judge questioned him closely. He asked if information of any point of law would be given to the people without any comment. Despite the strong sentiment against the accused that unquestionably exists among the people of Clayton, there was no feeling antagonistic to the judgment of the court.

The Situation in Clayton.

The second mistrial in the McCullough case has opened the all-important question as to the possibility of ever getting a verdict in Clayton county. It is the opinion among some of the most prominent attorneys and court officials that a jury can be secured in Clayton, but hundreds of people believe that it will be impossible to find twelve unprejudiced men in the entire county.

Nearly two hundred men were examined before the last jury was secured and it was necessary to bring down the grand jury and exhaust one panel from that body before the twelve men could be found.

Nearly a hundred names remain in the

## ANOTHER MISTRIAL FOR McCULLOUGH

Jury Failed To Agree on a Verdict Yesterday.

SAID VERDICT WAS IMPOSSIBLE

Seven Men Were For Conviction and Five for Acquittal.

POLITICS PLAYED PROMINENT PART

Jury Was Two-Thirds Populist—One Democrat Was for Acquittal.

May Have To Have the Next Trial in Another County.

A mistrial has for the second time been declared in the McCullough case.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Judge Candler had the jury brought into the courtroom and determined whether or not it was possible for a verdict to be reached.

The jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. They refused to say how they stood, but one of them gave out the exact position of every man on the jury.

The jurors stood as follows:

For Acquittal.

T. H. Johnson, J. D. Lee, T. J. Wyatt, J. H. Standish, and J. C. H. Sned.

For Conviction.

A. C. H. Sned, L. A. Christian, W. R. Callahan, W. M. Pate, J. A. Blalock, W. L. Camp and William McLendon.

A verdict was an impossibility. The jury was divided as strongly and as widely as the differing opinions of men could be.

The case on the jury was that he would stay there till men could be found to take the case to trial.

The jury stood with eight populists and four democrats.

Four populists, but only one democrat stood out for McCullough's acquittal. T. E. Lindler, the democrat, thought the verdict of death too severe. He wanted to recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

Three democrats and four populists wanted to convict McCullough.

Senator Russell's effort to the effect that one of the jurors may be prosecuted for perjury. It is certain that an investigation will be made into the report that has gained currency to the effect that one of the jurors said before he was chosen that he would stick out forever or see McCullough acquitted if he should happen to get on the jury.

The jury commissioners have made an investigation of this rumor and if they find it to be true, they will at once throw the name of the juror out of the jury box and steps will probably be taken to prosecute him for perjury.

The jury was out during the entire day. They were instructed to not consider the case until they were brought back yesterday morning.

It was 12 o'clock before a ballot was taken to determine the opinion of the jurors. The first vote showed an even division, six voting for acquittal and six for conviction.

On the next vote the vote was seven for conviction and five for acquittal. All sorts of compromises were offered during the afternoon.

Finally Mr. J. C. H. Sned told the jury that he was entirely convinced of the prisoner's guilt and that he would not permit a verdict of acquittal. Then Mr. T. H. Johnson, a populist member of the jury, said that he would not allow a verdict of conviction.

For two hours the jurors argued. Some of them were not convinced that the evidence was strong enough to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that McCullough was guilty, and others thought that the evidence was too strong to warrant a verdict of acquittal.

Declared a Mistrial.

At a few minutes before 6 o'clock Judge Candler ordered the jury before him. He asked them if they had agreed upon a verdict or if they could agree.

Foreman J. D. Lee informed the judge that there was no agreement on a verdict. The judge questioned him closely. He asked if information of any point of law would be given to the people without any comment. Despite the strong sentiment against the accused that unquestionably exists among the people of Clayton, there was no feeling antagonistic to the judgment of the court.

The Situation in Clayton.

The second mistrial in the McCullough case has opened the all-important question as to the possibility of ever getting a verdict in Clayton county. It is the opinion among some of the most prominent attorneys and court officials that a jury can be secured in Clayton, but hundreds of people believe that it will be impossible to find twelve unprejudiced men in the entire county.

Nearly two hundred men were examined before the last jury was secured and it was necessary to bring down the grand jury and exhaust one panel from that body before the twelve men could be found.

Nearly a hundred names remain in the

## GIRL COMPANY TO BE FORMED

Foster's Light Infantry Will Be Made a Permanent Military Organization.

THEY WILL DRILL TONIGHT

Make Their First Appearance in Entertainment at Grand Tonight.

FIRST FEMALE COMPANY EVER ORGANIZED

Will Probably Be Only Chartered Military Company Composed of Young Ladies in the United States.

The Georgia militia may yet have a company of pretty young women soldiers and if it does they will be one of the best drilled organizations in the state.

Foster's Light Infantry, the company of young ladies which will drill at the Grand opera house tonight for the benefit of the Grady hospital, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will be made a permanent organization. It will be as thoroughly a business organization as any male company in the state.

The company was organized for the purpose of drilling in the entertainment to be given tonight for the benefit of the Grady hospital. A number of pretty young women were selected to be the soldiers and for the past few months they have been drilled and marched by Sergeant W. J. Foster, of the Capital City Guards.

When the question of naming the company was brought up one of the young ladies in a spirit of fun suggested that it be called Foster's Light Infantry. The name was such a good one that the young ladies decided among themselves that it should be made the permanent name of the company, in honor of the young drillmaster who has worked so hard with them. Sergeant Foster's protestations were useless and the name of the company is now Foster's Light Infantry.

Tonight the company will make its first appearance before the Atlanta public when it takes part in the entertainment for the benefit of the Grady hospital. The young ladies will be drilled and marched by Sergeant Foster and their appearance will be one of the features of the programme.

The young ladies who compose this company are very greatly pleased with the idea of being soldiers and Sergeant Foster will in the course of the next few weeks apply for a charter for a military organization to be composed of young ladies and to be known as Foster's Light Infantry.

When the entertainment is over the drills will be continued. The strength of the company will be increased and two buglers will be added. There are at present about thirty-six young ladies in the company and they will be increased to sixty.

The present white uniforms and white caps will be used by the company for summer wear, but a uniform of blue trimmed in white with blue caps will be adopted for winter wear.

This company is probably the first young lady military organization of the kind in the United States and there is a great amount of interest in it. The entertainment to be given tonight at the Grand promises to be one of the most popular of the season and it is expected that a large crowd will be present.

FINED FOR SHOOTING COWS.

Prominent Macon Man Becomes Enraged at Depredations on Garden.

Macon, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Judge Ross fined Mr. J. C. Ross \$100 in the city court. The latter had been convicted of shooting Mr. M. J. Hatcher's cow.

These are two of the most prominent citizens of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

## Get your Fall and Winter Shoes at this store if you want the latest and handiest styles. We have EVERYTHING NEW in Men's, Women's and Children's Footwear manufactured by the leading and most responsible Shoe Manufacturers in the United States. Our stock is the most complete and prices are correct.

Make Their First Appearance in Entertainment at Grand Tonight.

FIRST FEMALE COMPANY EVER ORGANIZED

Will Probably Be Only Chartered Military Company Composed of Young Ladies in the United States.

The Georgia militia may yet have a company of pretty young women soldiers and if it does they will be one of the best drilled organizations in the state.

Foster's Light Infantry, the company of young ladies which will drill at the Grand opera house tonight for the benefit of the Grady hospital, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will be made a permanent organization. It will be as thoroughly a business organization as any male company in the state.

The company was organized for the purpose of drilling in the entertainment to be given tonight for the benefit of the Grady hospital. A number of pretty young women were selected to be the soldiers and for the past few months they have been drilled and marched by Sergeant W. J. Foster, of the Capital City Guards.

When the question of naming the company was brought up one of the young ladies in a spirit of fun suggested that it be called Foster's Light Infantry. The name was such a good one that the young ladies decided among themselves that it should be made the permanent name of the company, in honor of the young drillmaster who has worked so hard with them. Sergeant Foster's protestations were useless and the name of the company is now Foster's Light Infantry.

Tonight the company will make its first appearance before the Atlanta public when it takes part in the entertainment for the benefit of the Grady hospital. The young ladies will be drilled and marched by Sergeant Foster and their appearance will be one of the features of the programme.

The young ladies who compose this company are very greatly pleased with the idea of being soldiers and Sergeant Foster will in the course of the next few weeks apply for a charter for a military organization to be composed of young ladies and to be known as Foster's Light Infantry.

When the entertainment is over the drills will be continued. The strength of the company will be increased and two buglers will be added. There are at present about thirty-six young ladies in the company and they will be increased to sixty.

The present white uniforms and white caps will be used by the company for summer wear, but a uniform of blue trimmed in white with blue caps will be adopted for winter wear.

This company is probably the first young lady military organization of the kind in the United States and there is a great amount of interest in it. The entertainment to be given tonight at the Grand promises to be one of the most popular of the season and it is expected that a large crowd will be present.

FINED FOR SHOOTING COWS.

Prominent Macon Man Becomes Enraged at Depredations on Garden.

Macon, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—Judge Ross fined Mr. J. C. Ross \$100 in the city court. The latter had been convicted of shooting Mr. M. J. Hatcher's cow.

These are two of the most prominent citizens of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much attention.

Some months ago some of Mr. Hatcher's cows broke into Mr. Ross's garden and destroyed some vegetables and valuable plants. Mr. Ross became enraged and the second time the cattle paid him a visit he shot and killed one of them.

Mr. Hatcher, who is a prominent citizen of Macon, and the case attracted much



**CAMPAIGN**

EN

## Battle of Ba

tion

CANDIDATES

CANDIDATES

The People Who  
Vote for I  
Contest  
Seven

The municipal  
The primary f  
ddidates for cou  
will be held to

being awaited  
talnity of the r  
the lively cam  
the candidates  
volved in the  
wide interest  
the chief top  
streets, in the  
Atlanta.

With the candidates will be the voters, ex row. When the doors for the to their home

will have been  
whom? Tom  
counting of  
is admitted  
at the polls  
the election.

votes; therefore  
fought when  
et at their f  
only remain  
cast the little  
for the coun

Upon the w  
paign. True  
friends have  
weeks and co  
to the electio  
election of 1  
councillmen a  
were elected.  
a quiet one.  
of the wards  
the wards the  
the third and

the contest his interest. In all least two can—the first was nothing to keep their minds.

**Hard W**

Everything  
tomorrow. To  
hard labor of  
row the candle  
the different  
week they ha

the stores, still  
a voter could  
them agrees  
work than the  
their ambition  
for public hon

ural antipathy  
ceaselessly an  
one of the ca  
tonight firmly  
assure. Tomo  
ferent state o

The polling  
will present se  
row morning.  
windows will b

white slips w  
into the box  
view, silently  
announced tom  
of paper will te  
the candidate

The work of friends tomorrow voted to bring registered voters

urged to go  
ballots and a  
istered voters  
in the electio  
the voters to  
and exercise

There are 19 aldermen to be nominated (19)

in December. It is expected that the election will occur by the end of the year. The members of the council there are all candidates. Of the

seven are seat  
aldermanic bo  
wards will se  
the north and  
inate a new a  
wards are ent  
this year, the

side Alderman  
and on the  
Tolbert will  
for a new ald  
The contest  
cancies is on

the campaign among the foreign and much interested come of the election councilmanic there are from each ward. The

single candida  
the only candi  
the only man  
assured of ele  
have a walko  
another candi



## CAMPAIN WORK ENDS TONIGHT Battle of Ballots in City Elec- tion Tomorrow.

**CANDIDATES AND VOTERS READY**  
The Campaign Has Been a Quiet, but  
Interesting One.

**TICKETS GALORE, SCHEMES A PLENTY**  
The People Will Mark the Tickets and  
Vote for Individuals—How the  
Contest Has Waged in the  
Seven Wards—List of  
All the Tickets.

The municipal campaign ends tonight. The primary for the nomination of candidates for council and aldermanic board will be held tomorrow and the outcome is being awaited with interest. The uncertainty of the result in some of the wards, the lively campaign that is being made by the candidates and the many issues in the contest all serve to create wide interest in the election and it is now the chief topic of conversation on the streets, in the homes and in the shops of Atlanta.

With the coming of dusk tonight the candidates will cease their long labor among the voters, except that at the polls tomorrow. When the shops and stores close their doors for the night, when the citizens go to their homes and night falls, the battle will have been fought and won, but by whom? Tomorrow will tell. Only the counting of the ballots will determine. The counting of the ballots is of little importance in the election. They will change but few votes; therefore the battle will have been fought when the voters make up their tickets at their residences this evening. It will only remain for them to go to the polls, cast the little ballots in the boxes and wait for the count.

Upon the whole it has been a quiet campaign. True, the candidates and their friends have worked hard every day for weeks and considerable interest is attached to the election, yet in comparison with the election of last year, when a mayor and councilmen and aldermen and city officials were elected, this year's campaign has been a quiet one. It has been livelier in some of the wards than in others. In two of the wards there are three-cornered fights; the third and seventh—where the contest has waged without lack of interest. In all the other wards there are at least two candidates for council, save one—the first ward—and the voters have lacked nothing to keep the contest prominent in their minds.

**Hard Work of the Candidates.**  
Everything is in readiness for an election tomorrow. Today's work will wind up the hard labor of the campaign, because tomorrow the candidates will put in the day about the different polls. This week and last week they have walked the streets, visited the stores, shops and other places where a voter could be found, and every one of them has agreed that the day has been harder work than their usual vocation. But with their ambition to serve the city, their thirst for public honors, spurred on by their natural antipathy for defeat, they have worked ceaselessly among the voters, until each one of the candidates was so tired that he could hardly move when he got to his home last night. Tomorrow will bring forth a different state of affairs—certainly will take the place of doubt and it will be known who are the fortunate ones.

The polling places in the seven wards will present scenes of activity early tomorrow morning. Today at 7 o'clock the windows will be thrown open and the little white slips will begin to find their way into the boxes, to remain hidden from view, silently making up a verdict to be announced tomorrow night. The little slips of paper will tell the tale of the election and the candidates will anxiously await the work of the managers and clerks after the polls close.

The work of the candidates and their friends tomorrow will be principally devoted to bringing out a full vote. The registered voters will be sought after and urged to go to the polls and cast their ballots and a good percentage of the registered voters are expected to participate in the election. The candidates have urged the voters to not fail to go to the polls and exercise their right of franchise, and a special plea is being made to all citizens to not fail to cast a ballot.

**Nineteen After Nine Jobs.**  
There are several councilmen and two aldermen to be elected tomorrow, or rather nominated. The regular election will be held in December. For the nine vacancies to occur by the retirement of one-half of the members of the present general council there are no fewer than nineteen candidates. Of the nine places to be filled seven are seats in the council and two are aldermanic board places. Each of the seven wards will select a new councilman and the north and south sides will each nominate a new alderman. The first and fifth wards are entitled to the aldermanic places this year, the first on the south side and the fifth on the north side. On the south side, the first ward alone has a single candidate, Mr. M. T. LaHatte. He is the only candidate in this ward, and he is assured of election, and he is certain to have a walkover. All efforts to bring out another candidate in his ward failed, and

Mr. LaHatte will go into council without opposition in any quarter.

**Busy Day for the Candidates.**

Yesterday was a day of developments in the campaign. It brought out the plan of work of the several candidates and tickets in the field, narrowed the races to a fine point, encouraged the candidates that they are on the home stretch. They watched each other closely during the day. Every point of vantage was contested for and the speeders exerted themselves to get in the lead. The voters were held up by the printers were kept busy dashing off cards and tickets, the workers were sent here and there, and it was a busy day for the aspirants for office. Schemes and counter schemes were concocted, frustrated and concocted again. Stories of all kinds were so many and the closing incidents of a campaign were visible on every side.

As for tickets, there are plenty of them. The voter will not like for an opportunity to vote for any kind of ticket, may measure when he reaches the polls tomorrow. There are tickets and combinations galore. This is one of the annoying features of the campaign, the fact that the tickets announced, the combinations made without visible purpose, the mysterious manner of bringing out this and that ticket which pretends to stand for this and that, yet stands for nothing, except a means to catch the voters.

**Ticket Makers' Work Useless.**

The truth is the ticket makers will find their work this year is lost this year. Ticket books are falling flat. The old catch vote cries are unheeded and citizens are paying little attention to the hourly cry of the ticket makers. The people want to know what the voters are looking for this year is men, and the political observers, the men who have watched the campaigns of the past, say that the ticket makers will be of no particular credit, but candidates will be selected according to the estimate of the voter. The vast pocket voter will be the order of the day, because the voters have determined to disregard the ticket makers and make up tickets to suit their own selves.

"Individual candidates will be picked out here and there and voted for according to the desire of the voters," said an old politician in speaking of the ticket makers. "The voters will be the order of the day, because the voters have determined to disregard the ticket makers and make up tickets to suit their own selves."

**Aldermanic Contests Lively.**

The contest for the aldermanic board on the north side between Dr. J. D. Turner and Mr. Andy P. Thompson is a lively one. Both reside in the fifth ward and are well known to the voters. Dr. Turner is a member of the council two terms and has been in the city for many years. He is a well known citizen and stands high in the estimation of the voters. Dr. Turner was a member of the council two terms and has been in the city for many years. He is a well known citizen and stands high in the estimation of the voters.

On the south side the candidates for the aldermanic board are Mr. James L. Mayson and Mr. Aaron Haas. Both are well known citizens and stand high in the estimation of the voters. Dr. Turner was a member of the council two terms and has been in the city for many years. He is a well known citizen and stands high in the estimation of the voters.

**Contests in the Seven Wards.**  
A stated, Mr. M. T. LaHatte will be elected councilman in the first ward. He is well known in his ward and throughout the city, and his friends predict that he will make a splendid record in council.

In the second ward, Mr. H. A. Boynton and Mr. Green Adair are pitted against each other for the council chair. They are running a lively race and the result can only be told tomorrow when the ballots are counted. Both believe they are in the lead.

In the third ward, always one of the storm centers of political campaigns, there are three candidates, Mr. E. P. Burns, Mr. Steve Johnson and Mr. W. H. McClain. Mr. Burns is a well known citizen and stands high in the estimation of the voters. Mr. Johnson is a well known citizen and stands high in the estimation of the voters.

In the fourth ward, Mr. J. D. Turner and Mr. W. H. McClain are pitted against each other for the council chair. They are running a lively race and the result can only be told tomorrow when the ballots are counted. Both believe they are in the lead.

In the fifth ward, Mr. J. D. Turner and Mr. W. H. McClain are pitted against each other for the council chair. They are running a lively race and the result can only be told tomorrow when the ballots are counted. Both believe they are in the lead.

In the sixth ward, Mr. J. D. Turner and Mr. W. H. McClain are pitted against each other for the council chair. They are running a lively race and the result can only be told tomorrow when the ballots are counted. Both believe they are in the lead.

**Atlanta's Ticket.**  
For Aldermen:  
North Side—J. D. Turner.

**South Side—Aaron Haas.**  
For Councilmen:  
First Ward—M. T. LaHatte.  
Second Ward—H. A. Boynton.  
Third Ward—W. H. McClain.  
Fourth Ward—E. P. Burns.  
Fifth Ward—J. D. Turner.  
Sixth Ward—J. D. Turner.  
Seventh Ward—J. D. Turner.

**Atlanta's Progressive Ticket.**  
For Aldermen:  
North Side—A. P. Thompson.  
South Side—James L. Mayson.  
For Councilmen:  
First Ward—M. T. LaHatte.  
Second Ward—H. A. Boynton.  
Third Ward—W. H. McClain.  
Fourth Ward—E. P. Burns.  
Fifth Ward—J. D. Turner.  
Sixth Ward—J. D. Turner.  
Seventh Ward—J. D. Turner.

**"Citizens' Ticket" (Anti-Ring.)**  
City wide primary October 8, 1897.  
For Aldermen:  
North Side—A. P. Thompson.  
South Side—James L. Mayson.  
For Councilmen:  
First Ward—M. T. LaHatte.  
Second Ward—H. A. Boynton.  
Third Ward—W. H. McClain.  
Fourth Ward—E. P. Burns.  
Fifth Ward—J. D. Turner.  
Sixth Ward—J. D. Turner.  
Seventh Ward—J. D. Turner.

**"The People's Ticket."**  
(All Candidates.)  
For Aldermen:  
North Side—J. D. Turner.  
South Side—James L. Mayson.  
For Councilmen:  
First Ward—M. T. LaHatte.  
Second Ward—H. A. Boynton.  
Third Ward—W. H. McClain.  
Fourth Ward—E. P. Burns.  
Fifth Ward—J. D. Turner.  
Sixth Ward—J. D. Turner.  
Seventh Ward—J. D. Turner.

**5,239 ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE.**

**Registration Lists Were Footed Up**

Yesterday by Mr. Stewart.  
The count of the registration was completed yesterday and the lists will be printed and placed in the hands of the managers of the various voting precincts today and tomorrow.

The total registration is 5,239, within thirty-nine votes of the first estimate made by Tax Collector Stewart, and the registration by city wards is as follows:  
First ward, 681.  
Second ward, 1,171.  
Third ward, 630.  
Fourth ward, 644.  
Fifth ward, 768.  
Sixth ward, 1,129.  
Seventh ward, 216.

Tax Collector Stewart pronounces the list of registered voters the cleanest, best and most representative that has ever been submitted to him. He says that the list contains all the names of the voters, and that it is a list of the best of the city.

"The candidate who is elected by this vote will have reason to be proud of his victory," said Tax Collector Stewart, yesterday, in speaking of the list. "I have never seen a more solid representation of Atlanta's voting population before in my life. This list excels all others in view of its size and the quality of its members."

"I found many triplicates and duplicates in the list," says Mr. Stewart. "Many names were so similar that I had to send out to the residents and ask them to clarify the matter. It was decided that the list should be a list of the best of the city."

**Burns Starts the Speaking.**  
Mr. E. P. Burns started the speaking. He said that he was in the city for many years and that he was a well known citizen. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

**Mr. W. H. McClain said he wanted to be elected councilman.** He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

**Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next.** He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

**Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next.** He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

**Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next.** He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

**Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next.** He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

**Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next.** He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

**Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next.** He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

**Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next.** He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

## THIRD WARD SEES A REAL HOT TIME Lively Incident in the Third Ward Mass Meeting.

**A SCENE, BUT NO TROUBLE**

**McMillan Disagree.**

**OTHER DISTURBING ELEMENTS IN MEETING**

**Charge Was Made That It Had Been Packed and a Motion Was Made to Adjourn at Once.**

The third ward can always be depended upon to furnish lively incidents and exciting events in a political campaign. The ward is known as one of the hot political beds of the city, and it never fails to stir up something of interest in a campaign.

The third ward mass meeting last night was a mass meeting of voters which was lively to the point. It was interesting and there came near being a hot time in that section of the old town. To get down to the point, there was a scene in the meeting which had to be broken up by the police.

The meeting started off with a ruffle. It was held in McClellan's hall, on East Hunter street, and the crowd comfortably filled the room. There was some delay in calling the meeting to order, and no sooner had it been called to order than trouble began. The first thing which had to be decided by the meeting was whether it should meet or not. The point was decided in favor of the meeting, the meeting itself doing the deciding.

When Captain Tip Harrison had been elected chairman and Mr. Joseph Thompson, secretary, Mr. H. P. Blount started the meeting. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

Mr. J. D. Turner, candidate for alderman on the north side, spoke next. He said that he was a well known citizen and that he was a well known citizen.

## PROMISES MADE IN THE PLATFORMS Distinctive Features of the Principles of New York's Candidates.

**NO VOICE DEFENDS STRONG**

**Present Administration.**

**HOW CROKER IS HURTING TAMMANY**

**His Presence Precipitated Candidacy of George—If Sheehan Controlled, Tammany Would Win.**

By Jos. Ohi.

New York, October 6.—(Special.)—The promise of reform in municipal affairs is held out in the platforms of three of the four candidates for the mayoralty.

It is left to the straight republican platform to give a quick endorsement of the present city administration, elected as it was by the republicans, though now repudiated by the republicans themselves whenever the opportunity presents itself. That is in private of course; they cannot well do it in public, though they would like to, especially since Mayor Strong has come out in favor of Low rather than Tracy.

The low people are the ones who should have given endorsement to Strong. But nobody has seen fit to take the full responsibility for the present municipal administration and nobody will do so.

The only real feature of the Tracy platform is the declaration for the McKinley administration and the St. Louis platform. That was made for the purpose of keeping in line republicans who might otherwise go to Low—especially those in whose breasts there is hope of future preferment. The balance of the Tracy-Platt platform consists of meaningless platitudes, with the single and notable exception of a paragraph endorsing the Raines law. Bitter, as is that pill to the republican politicians, they have had to swallow it; for the Raines law is a purely republican measure, and having enacted it, they have to make the best of the situation. This they do by declaring the law to be the right thing, and in saying it they drive off in a body the Germans, who in many campaigns have been their chief reliance.

**Municipal Reforms Promised.**

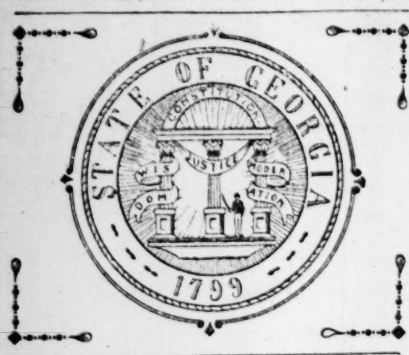
The low platform promises all sorts of municipal reforms. It declares that the Raines law contains the germ of a new and better system, qualifying this declaration with promises that under the sway of the Citizens' Union something much better will be developed. The Citizens' Union platform is a purely



# The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL, Editor.  
W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager.



The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year \$8.00; without Sunday, \$6.00; Weekly, \$1.00.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:  
WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.  
JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay Street; H. C. New & Co.  
CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 162 Vine Street.  
NEW YORK—Herald, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Hotel Marlborough.  
CHICAGO—E. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn St.  
DENVER—C. L. Hamilton & Kendrick.  
BOSTON—J. B. Hawley, 162 Vine Street.  
KANSAS CITY—M. W. Van Nostrand.  
MASSACHUSETTS—B. B. Bunker, 307 Second St., Phone 228.  
ROME, GA.—J. S. Van Vleet, 250 Broad Street.

ATLANTA, GA., October 7, 1891.

## Smash the Tickets.

Now that the city election is almost at hand, it is well to remember that the greatest duty of the hour is to smash the "tickets."

Perhaps there has never been an election held in Atlanta in which there was less of "ticket" and more of personality.

At the same time there was never a period when it was more important to scrutinize the personality of a campaign than it is at this moment. The city is primarily a great business interest, in which interest the fortunes of all its people are involved. In selecting men who are to take charge of this great and controlling work, all of that care which is exercised in the control of private business should be emphasized by an even stronger scrutiny. As the city has grown through the varying decades of population until it has reached and passed the one-hundred thousand post, the importance of this public trust has grown into gigantic proportions. The citizen feels it in the water he drinks, in the light by which he reads, in the protection which he gets from police and fire departments, in the schools which educate his children and in the taxation which he has to meet for all the essential calls of government. Surely in selecting men to take charge of such important interests no vote will be lightly cast, and no man will give his confidence to one as a city councilman to whom he would be unwilling to intrust the administration of his private estate or the welfare of his widow and orphan children in case of death.

There will be "tickets" urged in the coming election, arranged variously for certain purposes, but the duty of the voter upon going to the polls is to recognize no ticket, but to vote for just such men as he would be willing to have in charge of his own personal affairs. Too much importance cannot be attached to this phase of the case. If there is a duty in which Americans have often failed, it is in that of the exercise of the ballot. Too often are men led astray by misleading alliances which claim to represent something under the cloak of forwarding private schemes or personal advantage.

Let Atlantians rally to the polls for the good of Atlanta, remembering that there is no ticket in the field with any claim upon their recognition, but that from among the names which will appear on the various tickets they should each one make up his own, and make it up in the spirit of a man who is attending to a solemn trust, which has been committed to him for the good of all and for the private benefit of none. There are good names to select from, and the duty rests upon the people to pick them out and to see that they are the ones which will answer to the roll call on the meeting of the first council of 1892.

As to the use of money in this campaign every evidence points to the fact that there has been less of this kind of campaigning than in any similar campaign for years. The election broker is a comparatively insignificant feature of this campaign, and he will play but a little part in tomorrow's election.

The indications are that we will have tomorrow one of the cleanest elections held here for a long time, and it is chiefly significant for the fact that the situation is not dominated by factional alignment.

Tomorrow will be a day for the people, and they will—

Smash all "tickets."

## The Coming Sea Power.

During the past two years the little island kingdom of Japan has come to the front with astonishing rapidity. In the current number of The North American Review Mr. Charles H. Camp discusses at some length the extraordinary growth of the Japanese empire, and speaks of it as "the coming sea-power."

Whether or not the writer intends by this phrase to challenge the future naval supremacy of Great Britain does not fully appear from the article, but the phrase itself would seem to indicate it. Mr. Camp states that since the late war with China Japan has added five powerful war vessels to her fleet, giving her at the present time forty-eight war vessels aggregating 111,000 tons displacement.

According to this same authority, Japan has barely commenced upon her naval preparations; and, if she carries out the plans which she now has in view, her naval fleet in 1903 will embrace sixty-seven war vessels, heavily armed,

and eighty-seven torpedo boats, together with numerous other pieces, costing in all something over \$90,000,000.

Evidently the little island kingdom is bent upon controlling the waters of the Asiatic Pacific and of adding to its present territory whatever possessions there may happen to be within its reach.

## An Unseasonable Greeting.

The secretary and treasurer of the Atlanta Baggage and Cab Company has been complaining that his company has been treated unjustly by The Constitution in its demand for the unanimous action of the council in fixing a uniform rate of delivery of baggage to any part of the city, he sustained. A clever little trap had been set by which the council was to be induced to reconsider its action and establish a "compromise" rate which would permit the baggage monopoly having exclusive possession of depot privileges to charge more than competitors not so fortunately situated.

The council refused, by unanimous vote, to reconsider its action in fixing a uniform rate, and in order that Mr. Jacob Haas, who has been doing the talking for the company, might have no possible ground for complaint that he had not been given opportunity to present his side of the question, a Constitution reporter called on him on Tuesday to inquire if his company would further contest the ordinance, or gracefully yield to the inevitable and accept the action of the council.

But Mr. Haas was not talking—at least not to The Constitution; and this is what he had to say:

I HAVE NO INFORMATION TO GIVE THE CONSTITUTION ON THIS OR ANY OTHER SUBJECT, SO FAR AS I AM CONCERNED. THE CONSTITUTION CAN GO TO HELL.

This was said by Mr. Haas only a few minutes after he had returned from the Yon Kippur exercises of Tuesday night. We fear that he did not approach the solemn services of this most interesting occasion in the proper spirit; for had he been truly in the mood to do justice to the occasion in meeting the requirements of this happy season, his greeting to The Constitution would have been more in keeping with the spirit which should characterize the salutations of the New Year. Instead of having told The Constitution that it could "go to hell," Mr. Haas should have joyously wished it a "Happy New Year" and accepted The Constitution's good wishes in return.

The Constitution will not "go to hell," not now, anyway. It has other business in hand, and just at the present time its attention is directed to the overthrow of the effort which has in view the grinding of the traveling public by the depot baggage monopoly which seeks to charge more for baggage delivery than the rate fixed by the council, and regulated by legitimate business competition.

In this matter, the Constitution is not disposed of. The Constitution will not have time to even seriously consider Mr. Haas's invitation for it to "go to hell."

In this connection, it may be well to call attention to some of the recent communications published in behalf of the baggage monopoly. On the 27th of September, Mr. Haas published a communication in one of our esteemed evening contemporaries in which he said in behalf of his company that:

We have recently gone before a committee of the council and submitted the proposition that it is unjust to require the company to haul baggage for the same price it gets for hauling it one mile, as it does for hauling it ten miles. This communication has been recommended.

On September 28th, Mr. Haas, through the same channel, published another communication, which was as follows:

The public—the people—will not be deceived and the city council will do what is fair and right. It will do justice to the company and to the city, and to the city and to the company. It will do justice to the company and to the city, and to the city and to the company. It will do justice to the company and to the city, and to the city and to the company.

On September 29th, Mr. Haas, speaking for and by authority of his company, wrote as follows:

So far as the baggage company is concerned, this purely business question will be decided by the council. The council is the present council is PERFECTLY CAPABLE TO DEAL WITH THE SUBJECT. This is the only authority which the council and board of directors of the Atlanta Baggage and Cab Company.

Now the city council has by unanimous vote refused to reconsider its action. The ordinance committee to which was referred the petition for authority to charge increased rates, which Mr. Haas says "the committee in charge has recommended," refused point-blank to make any such recommendation. Whatever may have been the original intention of the ordinance committee, it unanimously agreed to stand by the action of the council when it was found that actual business competition had regulated the price of baggage delivery to the uniform rate fixed by the council. When the committee found that other companies had not only accepted the council rate of delivery, but that they were actually delivering baggage to a large part of the city at even a less rate than that, it very properly and promptly turned down the application which sought to put the city in the attitude of legalizing the baggage extortion.

And now the question arises in view of the fact that the baggage monopoly is going to do about it? It was to ascertain this that a Constitution reporter called on Mr. Haas on Tuesday. He got no information, nor even did he get the traditional cold potato; but he was informed that The Constitution could "go to hell."

this bridge must be crossed, it will be only a matter of a few days; for the legislature will soon be in session, and it will of course pass favorably on the council's petition in this respect.

If the baggage monopoly proposes to still further defy popular opinion and to ignore the rates fixed by legitimate business competition, it can do so with the full assurance that it will soon reach the end of its tether.

## Once More.

The Macon Telegraph again turns its attention to The Constitution. In this instance it calls attention to the fact that a not-metal establishment in New York is engaged in supplying ready-made editorial articles to a large number of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Among these The Telegraph (which is entirely familiar with the not-metal establishment) has discovered one which, according to its moral conception of matters and things, shows what harm The Constitution has done to the reputation of Georgia by its discussion of the report on the misdeemeanor camps made by Governor Atkinson.

The Telegraph thereupon reproduces from its not-metal resources an article which is, in the main, a synopsis of the official report of the special commissioner, and then holds up its hands in horror, not because of the wholesale violations of the law, but because The Constitution has been so unkindly as to disclose the disclosures made in the official report of the special commissioner. True to its purpose to misrepresent and falsify on every possible and impossible occasion, the Telegraph makes this statement: "It will be remembered that The Constitution charged that a certain gang in Georgia was plotting in the murder of a convict by refusing to indict the guards who murdered the man in their keeping."

This is untrue. The charge was officially made by the governor's special commissioner. The Constitution said that if the charge was true, as made and reported, the jury was guilty of complicity in the murder. The truth, it will be seen, is quite different from The Telegraph's statement.

It is inevitable that The Telegraph should take a mean and narrow view of every question that comes up for discussion. It is built on that plan. All sensible men and women who are interested in the good name of the state know that the reform which has just taken place in the management of the misdeemeanor convicts as the result of public discussion and the activity of the governor is one of the most wholesome events that has ever occurred in the state. We make this statement without regard to the treatment accorded the convicts.

The violation of the law is an evil and a danger whether it be carried out on the retail plan, or according to wholesale methods. All that the misdeemeanor convicts did was to commit some petty crime, but they violated the law. Those who rented them out to private parties also violated the law, and the people of the state who calculated to do more damage to the reputation of the state than any discussion having for its purpose the vindication of the law.

Such reforms cannot be made except at the point of public discussion, and the more public the discussion the more certain is the reform, and the more certain is the reform, the more certain is the reform.

The poor old Telegraph should bear in mind that there were others besides The Constitution engaged in the work of putting an end to the widespread violation of the law. The Constitution, as we have said on other occasions, takes no credit for doing its duty. It was simply engaged in holding up the hands of the governor. Everybody remembers this fact except The Telegraph.

## The Value of Money.

The following from The New York Daily Financial News is worth giving here, for it contains a fact which some well-meaning people find difficult to get in their heads.

Our director of the mint, Mr. Preston, erroneously used authority, while talking upon the difference between the commercial and coinage value of the East India silver rupee: "It is the paper representative of the coin value and not the coin value itself. I suppose, it is that the holders ultimately to its redemption in gold. We treat the five-franc French piece just as we treat the silver rupee. The gold standard in that country, and keep the five-franc piece, which is a full legal tender, at full value, and we give it that in our treasury receipts."

Seemingly Director Preston has a theory to maintain and to maintain it he twists the facts. Paper rupees have nothing to do with the matter.

The rupee, the silver rupee is worth 5 or 6 pence more than its commercial value; that the English India government has by law conferred that 4 or 5 pence more legal tender value in the coinage of the commercial value calls for. Its ultimate redemption into gold has nothing to do with the question, any more than is the case with the five-franc piece. Both coins are valued in their respective countries at exactly what each country will receive them for in taxes or duties. That is what the rupee is under means, and that is what constitutes the value of any coin.

Gold redemption, business is an illusion and a trap. It has nothing whatever to do with the true value of what constitutes money.

Only the misinformed or those incapable of comprehending the issues or those having of their own to give assent to the contrary. All this is a question of fact, not politics, theory or opinion.

This fact was completely established during the war by the experience of the government and the banks with the \$60,000,000 of greenbacks which were issued under the law under which they were issued having no "exception clause"—that is to say, they were full legal tender for all public and private debts, no matter what money the holder had contracted to pay. If he had made a contract payable in gold, that debt was not tendered under the law, but was made tender of any amount of that particular issue of greenbacks.

wise specified in the contract," or words to that effect.

But, even with this exception clause, the greenbacks never would have depreciated but for the fact that the banks, in order to provide for the payment in gold of the interest on the bonds they held, insisted that the government should make customs duties payable in gold. When this law was passed the value of gold became a matter of speculation. The gold room was instituted, and the demand of importers being out of proportion to the amount available for sale, the price of the metal bobbed up and down the same as any other speculative stock listed on the stock exchange. Combinations sent it up or down, according as they were strong or weak.

But it should be remarked that all that time when gold was out of circulation, and the speculators were sending the price of it up or down, the people were enjoying great prosperity. The greenbacks performed all the functions of money, and it would have made no difference to the people if the speculators had put the price up 200 per cent. Prices were not depressed nor export trade in gold and did not bob up and down with the price of gold. They were measured in greenbacks, and the measure was stable enough, and the expression fair enough to create prosperity.

We should think that these facts of history would be sufficient to convince any sensible man as to the real source of the value of money and of the demand therefor. What the gold coin "sound" money is that which, by its increased value, produces low prices and business depression. And although they are now gleefully acclaiming over the higher price of wheat, they would still call the gold dollar a "sounding" metal, and wheat were bringing 10 cents a bushel.

## The Situation in India.

Professor A. S. Ghosh, who fills the chair of economics in the University of Calcutta, contributes a highly interesting article to the current North American Review on the results of silver demonetization in India.

The facts given by Professor Ghosh are of such a nature as to lead to the recent statement of The Constitution that the famine in India is not so much the result of a scarcity of food as it is of a scarcity of money. The people of India have a custom of hoarding silver different from that of civilized countries. Instead of placing it in banks, they convert it into ornaments, and ornaments, instead of other simple ornaments which require small skill for their manufacture. So long as the mints were open, they could take these ornaments to the village silversmith and exchange them, weight for weight, into rupees. If there were no place of exchange the ornaments would pass current as pieces of rupees, and the people would know that the mint would convert them into rupees on representation.

In this way the famine of 1877 was shorn of some of its severity. But now these ornaments are no longer exchangeable into money. Demonetization has wrought a total loss of half the value of the people's savings. With half the value of their savings destroyed, and with small demand for the remainder, the results of the famine have been and are still most appalling. The people who thought they had money have none. That which was equal to money has been stripped of half its value, and the unemployed are left to starve.

The curse of the gold standard has fallen on them, and their sufferings cry out to heaven for justice. This may be slow in coming, but it will surely come. As certain as the Lord rules, the promoters of the gold standard who have robbed the poor of the color of their money, and the color of their money, will have to face heaven's justice.

## The South's Opportunity.

Our industrial supremacy is slowly but surely receiving substantial recognition. A recent dispatch from Australia states that the government of New South Wales has been actively engaged in investigating the steel products of Great Britain, Germany and the United States, to make its purchases in this market, and that, accordingly, an order for 2,000 tons of the best American steel rails will shortly be placed with one of our leading industrial establishments.

What a splendid opportunity for the south does this growing appreciation of our American steel products offer! At the present time most of the steel products exported from this country are manufactured in the northeast; but why should any other section of the country outstrip the south in the manufacture of steel products when nature has lavishly endowed our soil with iron ore and made it possible for us to produce the finest quality of steel in existence?

This statement is made in no provincial or narrow-minded spirit, but in sober regard for the undisputed truth. Our soil is literally encumbered with iron ore, and the only thing needed to develop these resources and bring forth a better quality of steel is the greater length of time than is absolute-ly needed to establish this fact? The world is already made grateful progress in the steel industry, but the fact is a broad one, and only a small part of it has yet been taken.

As with steel, so with other industries. Imbedded in our soil there is material enough to warrant ten times the activity which is now going on in the south. With the material being traced through the check, the detectives refuse information as to what they have done, but in demand they will lead their man. Goodwin was shot from ambush night before last, and he was killed. He was also being with rails after being shot and his body was thrown into the water. The men took everything he had on his person.

Fritchett and His Wife Again. Columbus, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—J. C. Fritchett, wife and child, were shot and killed last night by a party of men who were in the city. The wife was shot in the back and the child was shot in the head. The man who shot them was named Fritchett. He was shot from ambush night before last, and he was killed. He was also being with rails after being shot and his body was thrown into the water. The men took everything he had on his person.

Mr. Preston, of the mint, is getting out more new gold (on paper) than all the world put together. For "flat" figures commend us to Preston.

Henry George has given out the awful information that he is more of a greenbacker than anything else. It is a wonder an "anarchist" is permitted to go at large in Gotham, especially now that it is Greater Gotham.

We shall soon have hot weather in Ohio. Anyhow, Colonel Woodford unhorred the Spanish cabinet.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

### The "Old Bailey."

Editor Constitution—What is the "Old Bailey" in London, and what is its history? The "Old Bailey" is the name of a street in London extending from Newgate prison to Ludgate, and the name of the central criminal court is held, better known as the Old Bailey sessions court. It is the court which the term "Old Bailey" is usually applied in literature. The jurisdiction of this court includes the city of London and holds its sittings eight times a year. The present "Old Bailey" building was erected in 1773 and enlarged in 1834. The name is supposed to be of very ancient derivation and to have originated in the fact that this site was originally outside of the fortification of the city and known by the Romans as val-tun, and the speculators were sending the price of it up or down, the people were enjoying great prosperity. The greenbacks performed all the functions of money, and it would have made no difference to the people if the speculators had put the price up 200 per cent. Prices were not depressed nor export trade in gold and did not bob up and down with the price of gold. They were measured in greenbacks, and the measure was stable enough, and the expression fair enough to create prosperity.

Editor Constitution—What is the "Old Bailey" in London, and what is its history? The "Old Bailey" is the name of a street in London extending from Newgate prison to Ludgate, and the name of the central criminal court is held, better known as the Old Bailey sessions court. It is the court which the term "Old Bailey" is usually applied in literature. The jurisdiction of this court includes the city of London and holds its sittings eight times a year. The present "Old Bailey" building was erected in 1773 and enlarged in 1834. The name is supposed to be of very ancient derivation and to have originated in the fact that this site was originally outside of the fortification of the city and known by the Romans as val-tun, and the speculators were sending the price of it up or down, the people were enjoying great prosperity. The greenbacks performed all the functions of money, and it would have made no difference to the people if the speculators had put the price up 200 per cent. Prices were not depressed nor export trade in gold and did not bob up and down with the price of gold. They were measured in greenbacks, and the measure was stable enough, and the expression fair enough to create prosperity.

Editor Constitution—What is the "Old Bailey" in London, and what is its history? The "Old Bailey" is the name of a street in London extending from Newgate prison to Ludgate, and the name of the central criminal court is held, better known as the Old Bailey sessions court. It is the court which the term "Old Bailey" is usually applied in literature. The jurisdiction of this court includes the city of London and holds its sittings eight times a year. The present "Old Bailey" building was erected in 1773 and enlarged in 1834. The name is supposed to be of very ancient derivation and to have originated in the fact that this site was originally outside of the fortification of the city and known by the Romans as val-tun, and the speculators were sending the price of it up or down, the people were enjoying great prosperity. The greenbacks performed all the functions of money, and it would have made no difference to the people if the speculators had put the price up 200 per cent. Prices were not depressed nor export trade in gold and did not bob up and down with the price of gold. They were measured in greenbacks, and the measure was stable enough, and the expression fair enough to create prosperity.

### Captain Landais.

Editor Constitution—What is the "Old Bailey" in London, and what is its history? The "Old Bailey" is the name of a street in London extending from Newgate prison to Ludgate, and the name of the central criminal court is held, better known as the Old Bailey sessions court. It is the court which the term "Old Bailey" is usually applied in literature. The jurisdiction of this court includes the city of London and holds its sittings eight times a year. The present "Old Bailey" building was erected in 1773 and enlarged in 1834. The name is supposed to be of very ancient derivation and to have originated in the fact that this site was originally outside of the fortification of the city and known by the Romans as val-tun, and the speculators were sending the price of it up or down, the people were enjoying great prosperity. The greenbacks performed all the functions of money, and it would have made no difference to the people if the speculators had put the price up 200 per cent. Prices were not depressed nor export trade in gold and did not bob up and down with the price of gold. They were measured in greenbacks, and the measure was stable enough, and the expression fair enough to create prosperity.

Editor Constitution—What is the "Old Bailey" in London, and what is its history? The "Old Bailey" is the name of a street in London extending from Newgate prison to Ludgate, and the name of the central criminal court is held, better known as the Old Bailey sessions court. It is the court which the term "Old Bailey" is usually applied in literature. The jurisdiction of this court includes the city of London and holds its sittings eight times a year. The present "Old Bailey" building was erected in 1773 and enlarged in 1834. The name is supposed to be of very ancient derivation and to have originated in the fact that this site was originally outside of the fortification of the city and known by the Romans as val-tun, and the speculators were sending the price of it up or down, the people were enjoying great prosperity. The greenbacks performed all the functions of money, and it would have made no difference to the people if the speculators had put the price up 200 per cent. Prices were not depressed nor export trade in gold and did not bob up and down with the price of gold. They were measured in greenbacks, and the measure was stable enough, and the expression fair enough to create prosperity.

Editor Constitution—What is the "Old Bailey" in London, and what is its history? The "Old Bailey" is the name of a street in London extending from Newgate prison to Ludgate, and the name of the central criminal court is held, better known as the Old Bailey sessions court. It is the court which the term "Old Bailey" is usually applied in literature. The jurisdiction of this court includes the city of London and holds its sittings eight times a year. The present "Old Bailey" building was erected in 1773 and enlarged in 1834. The name is supposed to be of very ancient derivation and to have originated in the fact that this site was originally outside of the fortification of the city and known by the Romans as val-tun, and the speculators were sending the price of it up or down, the people were enjoying great prosperity. The greenbacks performed all the functions of money, and it would have made no difference to the people if the speculators had put the price up 200 per cent. Prices were not depressed nor export trade in gold and did not bob up and down with the price of gold. They were measured in greenbacks, and the measure was stable enough, and the expression fair enough to create prosperity.

### Jean Ingelov.

Editor Constitution—Many of your readers would be glad to read the story of Jean Ingelov. Jean Ingelov was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1838. Her first efforts in verse were published anonymously in 1859, under the title of "A Rhyming Chronicle of Incidents and Feelings." Of her minor poems "The High Tide on the Coast" (1873) is considered the finest. Of her larger poems "A Story of Doom" has been the most admired. Since 1877 she has published "Motions of the Heart," "The Love of Love and Childhood," "Poems of the Old Days" and "New." Among her stories for children are "Stories for Stories," "A Sister's Story," "Mopsy, the Fairy" and "The World's End." Her novels are "Fated to Be Free," "Sarah de Berenger," "Don John" and "John Jerome." She died in July, 1891.

The communication is in-ge-lo, the accent on the first syllable and the "g" of the second syllable soft.

### What Is the Wind?

Editor Constitution—What causes winds? Wind is moving air and its motion is caused by heat. Air is a substance of air becomes heated it expands and becomes lighter and rises into the higher layers of air until it comes to a layer the same density as itself, when it mixes with it. As it is cooled by contact with the earth, it becomes heavier, and it falls to its place. Thus two currents of air are made—one of warm air flowing out and the other of cold air flowing in. The chief cause of wind seems to be to mix the ingredients of the air, to equalize the temperature and to bring and carry off moisture.

### Federal Capitals.

Editor Constitution—How many capitals has the general government had? The United States has had three national capitals. First, New York city, 1789-1790; then Philadelphia, 1790-1800; and Washington, D. C., 1800 to the present time.

### Telegraph and Telephone.

Editor Constitution—How many miles of telegraph and telephone lines are there in the United States? Miles of telegraph line in the United States, 49,728; miles of telephone line in the United States, 38,929. No record is given of the cost per mile.

### Earnings of Street Railroads.

Editor Constitution—Are there any facts which go to show the earning capacity of street railroads? The Columbus, O., Street Railway Company reports for August, 1891: Gross earnings, \$22,955; operating expenses, \$22,338; net earnings, \$617. For the year ending June 30th last shows: Gross earnings, \$88,894; operating expenses, \$84,935; net earnings, \$3,959. For the year ending June 30th last shows: Gross earnings, \$124,192; 4 per cent dividend declared on \$30,000, amounting to \$12,000; net earnings, \$112,192. Cash on hand, \$25,000; number of passengers carried, 1,000,000; transfers, 24,765,704; transfers issued, \$2,000,000. The net earnings of the company for the year were increased by \$8,000 as the result of interest on investments in the Columbus Street Railway Company, but formerly paid into the treasury of the Metropolitan Traction.

### BANK CHECK AIDS DETECTIVES.

Murder of Goodwin at Savannah May Be Located. Savannah, Ga., October 6.—(Special.)—It is believed that the murderers of J. C. Goodwin have been discovered. He had a check on his person at the time of his death, and the meter is being traced through the check. The detectives refuse information as to what they have done, but in demand they will lead their man. Goodwin was shot from ambush night before last, and he was killed. He was also being with rails after being shot and his body was thrown into the water. The men took everything he had on his person.

### University of Alabama Has a Large Attendance.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., October 6.—(Special.)—The university opened most auspiciously today for what promises to be one of the best seasons in the history of the institution. Eighty-eight new students were enrolled. This is a great increase over last year. The university seldom ever before had such a large matriculation. There are about one hundred and fifty students in the law department. The large body of new students is small yet, but students of both first and second year courses will number about twenty-five. Every body is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in charge of the university since his death. Private Secretary Frank M. Purifoy is at his post proving a capable officer. The university is much gratified at the opening. Only sixteen freshmen were enrolled all last year. The large body of new students are a fine monument to Dr. E. W. Wright, who has been in



















REGIMENT PASSES  
THROUGH ATLANTAFifth Infantry Start on Their Long  
Trip to Chickamauga.

## THE SCENE ON THE MARCH

Cheers Greeted Soldiers Along the  
Route.

REGIMENT CAMPED AT ICEVILLE LAST NIGHT

Will Go Over Sherman's Old Route  
and Revisit the Same Battlefields.  
Full Regiment Out.

"R-rap, r-rap, rap, rap, rap!" the bugle sounded, a sharp command was given and the United States soldiers had turned into the city. The Fifth Infantry was coming down Whitehall and a crowd of thousands was leading the way, closely followed by a squad of policemen.

The uniformed officers with the handsome gold braids shining in the sun, the easily caparisoned horses prancing to the strain of "Dixie" and the steady tread of the 60 men constituted a most warlike ensemble.

There was an inspiring sight and the streets were crowded with people to see what Uncle Sam could do if he should have to meet on the battle field. Early in the morning of yesterday things were as if the Fifth Infantry was marching in order and with Colonel Cook at the head the forty day trip was commenced.

The day's march was dusty from the start and before the soldiers had covered a mile they were full of it and breathing it lustily. The cadence of the march was slow but steady, as in the custom of the men when going such a long distance. They came into the city over Whitehall street and went out on Marietta.

All along the streets were lined and cheer after cheer went up as the head of the column came into sight. A detachment of the bicycle squad went thirty minutes ahead of the main body. A squad of mounted police cleared the streets and these were followed by Colonel Cook, who rode on his beautiful white horse, that he has ridden for a long number of years and was brought here by him from his former post.

Colonel Cook was accompanied by his staff and after this the First Battalion. The second battalion then came, which made up the regiment, and in the dust behind it all came the quartermaster and the wagon train. The parade was a long one with the slow step of the soldiers it took some time for it to pass.

The route was continued to Icedville and they arrived there about 12 o'clock. The men were here allowed to break ranks and proceed to the cooking of their dinners. They were not slow in doing this. Even the short march had made their appetites sharp and they were ready to devour the commissary department without a thought of tomorrow.

The tents, nearly three hundred of them, were put up in a square on a side hill among an immense grove of spreading oaks. It was a beautiful sight to the large numbers that went out to the river to see them. The river flowed by in peaceful silence and the movements of the men about the camp was a fitting contrast.

During the day a great number of the friends of the officers went out to see them. The ladies from the fort were there in mass and they received the camp in a friendly feature. The regiment remained there until 6 o'clock this morning, when they broke camp and will continue their march across the battlefield of Georgia.

They will go the same route that the Capital City Guards went over when the national park was dedicated. It is through Marietta, Kennesaw, Allatoona, Cartersville and Rome, thence on through the mountain passes and over Missionary Ridge to the point of their destination. They will return by the same route, after a ten day's encampment.

## SUIT THROWN OUT OF COURT.

Underwood Damage Case Was Dismissed  
on a Demurrer.

The suit of Derrick Underwood against the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company for \$20,000 damages for cutting off his leg came up for trial before Judge Reid in the city court yesterday.

Underwood was a young boy ten years of age and in the city court yesterday. Payne & Tye, attorneys for the Western and Atlantic railroad, moved to dismiss the suit because there was no liability on the part of the company, which motion was sustained and the case thrown out of court. The plaintiff was represented by Maddox & Terrell.

## ALDERMANIC BOARD TO MEET.

Regular Session of the Upper Branch  
Will Be Held Tomorrow.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the aldermanic board will meet and take up the several matters passed upon by the council Monday afternoon, which require concurrence by the board. There are but few papers of any importance to come before the board and aside from concurring in the appropriation made there will be little for the board to do.

## Society and Science

Are commonly at odds. Society, for example, may demand the  
corset; Science denies it. Society steps daintily on high heels;  
Science declares them to be an anathema. It is struggle between  
two great forces.Sometimes, however, Society and Science agree. It is such a  
harmony of powerful elements which has given

its world-wide and constantly increasing popularity.

Society declares Londonderry to be simply unsurpassable as a  
table water.

Science, as represented by physicians everywhere, pronounces  
it the most valuable remedial agent known in cases of Rheuma-

tism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Bright's Disease, etc. In-

stist on having "Londonderry."

Notwithstanding the advance in the price of foreign waters, prices on Lon-

donderry will remain the same.

Sold by all dealers in Mineral

Waters, and in every hotel

and club in America.

Prescribed by

leading physicians

all over the land.

WICK J. HILL

AND MORTGAGE BROKERS

OF ATLANTA, GA.

AND MORTGAGE BROKERS

OF ATLANTA, GA.

AND MORTGAGE BROKERS

OF ATLANTA, GA.

AND MORTGAGE BROKERS

OF ATLANTA, GA.

AND MORTGAGE BROKERS

OF ATLANTA, GA.

AND MORTGAGE BROKERS

OF ATLANTA, GA.

AND MORTGAGE BROKERS

OF ATLANTA, GA.

SCRAP FOR COURT  
HOUSE IN IRWINFitzgerald Comes to the Front with  
Another County Seat Squabble.

## NOW LOCATED AT IRWINGVILLE

But Fitzgeralds Are Working As-

siduously To Secure It.

Folks of Fitzgerald Suspect Fraud and  
Ask Advice of Attorney General.  
Status of the Fight.

And now Irwin county comes to the front with a warm fight for the location of the county seat.

The courthouse is at present situated at Irwinville. That meteoric municipality of Fitzgerald, however, has put in a bid for the county seat, and the struggle has begun in earnest, with about the same temperature as that between Decatur and Stone Mountain.

The people of Irwinville, naturally jealous of Fitzgerald, see no reason why the county seat should be moved. In fact, they rise in their dignity and say it shall not be moved. The courthouse has been located there for a number of years, they say, and Fitzgerald has no right to thus ruthlessly snatch away such time-honored distinction.

Both towns, therefore, have consented to an election, giving the people of the whole county a voice in the location of the county seat. This war of ballots will come off in the near future. Electioneering is already warm, and there is no telling which will win, although from reports Fitzgerald seems to be in the lead.

Both factions are already suspecting each other of committing gross frauds. The clerk of the city of Fitzgerald has written Attorney General Terrell in Atlanta wanting to know how many voting precincts could be opened on election day.

The Fitzgerald official expresses the fear if only one voting place is kept open the Irwinvillians will do a lot of leg-pulling and contesting, thereby causing serious delays in the closing of the election of Fitzgerald, and probably preventing the entire vote being polled.

The month general election is only a few weeks away. If Phinizy is found guilty he will be fined and sent to jail just like any other moonshiner, but if he is released he will be allowed to continue the work of inducing other moonshiners.

Phinizy lives in a section that was at one time noted for its many moonshine liquor manufacturers. He has some property.

## CAMP'S COMMITTEE TO MEET

HOSPITAL INVESTIGATION WILL  
BE COMMENCED AT 3:30.The Committee Will Decide Upon a  
Plan of Procedure and Then  
Adjourn Over.

The Grady hospital prying committee will begin its labor this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The work of investigation will commence under the direction of Councilman Milt Camp, of the first ward.

The committee will meet in the mayor's reception room and first decide upon what method to pursue in conducting the investigation. It has been suggested that the meeting of the committee may be held in secret, but it is said that there is opposition to this plan of procedure from several sources.

The details of the complaints against the hospital have not been announced. It is asserted, however, that at the proper time a number of letters will be presented to the committee calculated to throw light on the workings of the institution.

It is probable that the committee will arrange its plan of work and then adjourn until tomorrow to begin the work of taking testimony and looking into the case. The committee consists of Mr. Camp, Mr. Peters, Mr. Rice, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Morris.

## HE HAD A MURDEROUS DREAM.

It Led Him To Beat His Wife—In the  
Chaining for Thirty Days.

Thrip Harvey, a well-known negro, was in the police court yesterday morning on account of a murderous dream which he had a few nights ago.

Thrip's wife stated to the court that he had given her a beating and had attempted to kill her with a hatchet.

"Thrip told me he had a dream," said his wife, "and he said that in the dream he thought he had killed his wife and he would mine and a voice told him that he would soon be ascending the gallows. He felt, he said, that he would have to go on to the gallows for killing me and the sooner he committed the deed the better for all parties."

Thrip denied all the story about the dream but he admitted that he had beaten his wife a few times because she wouldn't give him any supper.

He was sent to the city chaining for thirty days, where he can dream dreams to his heart's content.

## THE RACE FOR LIBRARIAN.

Governor Will Make Appointment  
Soon After Legislative Meets.

The race for the librarianship is growing warmer as the day of appointment draws near. The several candidates are getting in good work and each seems to be certain of the position.

There are also some who believe Hon. James E. Brown, of Newnan, will get the plum. He has long been an ardent supporter of Governor Atkinson in his various political battles, and he stands a good chance for being appointed. The outcome, however, is decidedly doubtful.

Douglas Glessner is said to be also the strongest factor.

## HAD A CHEAP, POOR MULE.

The Recorder Left His Judicial Seat  
To Examine the Animal.

Dr. Carnes had Warren Kitchens, a negro youth, arrested for driving a mule down the street. The charge was cruelty to animals.

The doctor testified that the mule had been pulling a wagon and had been driving a mule which was too poor to be worked. The charge was cruelty to animals.

The mule was hit in the police barracks under the windows to the recorder's court, and Judge Adair left his seat to gaze upon the bony animal.

"I don't think that mule is so awfully poor," was the recorder's comment, "and I have seen much poorer ones."

Kitchens stated that he bought the mule for \$5.00 cents of which he paid in cash and the balance was to be on long time. It was about the cheapest mule that had ever been bought in Atlanta.

The negro promised to feed the mule and beat him up, and the recorder dismissed the case.

JUROR INDICTED  
BY HIS OWN JURYGrand Juror Phinizy Charged with  
Making Blockade Whisky.

## CASE OF DENNIS, THE HANGMAN

Had Found Bills Against Other Men.

Now He Is Accused.

SAID THAT HE SAT ON HIS OWN CASE

Several officers say the juror didn't leave jury room while indictment was being made.

Unique and remarkable cases are the front of the United States court, but yesterday Uncle Sam's legal department furnished a story that is more novel than usual.

Uncle Sam has a court in Atlanta, the principal business of which is to keep down violations of the federal statutes and to weed out the great moonshine industry of the state. An indispensable adjunct of this court is a United States grand jury. This jury is supposed to be made up of the best men in the state.

Yesterday the federal grand jury found a true bill of indictment against one of the grand jurors, a member of the body that found the bill.

The charge against the grand juror was making moonshine whisky.

Louis Phinizy, of Campbell county, was the grand juror who was indicted for the crime of making moonshine whisky. Of course there are a few other charges besides moonshineing that the jury investigated, but this line of work forms their principal business. Phinizy is a negro. He has been assisting in bringing indictments against other men since the October term of court opened, but now he is stopped by an indictment against himself.

Several officers of the court testified that Phinizy helped to investigate the case against him. Whether this is true is not known. The indictment against the juror was drawn and the warrant sworn out for his arrest.

Phinizy will be tried at the present term of court. He lives near Fairburn, in Campbell county, and was selected as a grand juror when the jury was drawn several weeks ago. If Phinizy is found guilty he will be fined and sent to jail just like any other moonshiner, but if he is released he will be allowed to continue the work of inducing other moonshiners.

Phinizy lives in a section that was at one time noted for its many moonshine liquor manufacturers. He has some property.

## THAT EIGHTH WARD AGAIN

Alderman Rice's Special Committee  
Meets This Morning.

TO CONFER WITH NON-RESIDENTS

Two Delegations Will Appear Before  
the Committee To Be Heard on the  
Limit Extension Question.

Alderman Frank P. Rice, of the north side, and his special committee associates of the council will renew the work of promoting the extension of the limits of the city on the north side this morning. The special committee and two committees of citizens interested will meet in the mayor's reception room at 10 o'clock and take up the question assigned to them.

Mr. Rice is very hopeful that the purpose of the conference will be accomplished. He thinks the time is opportune for extending the limits on the north side, and he has some strong arguments to present to the citizens of the same why they should come in and be a part of the city.

Mr. Rice says the limits will be extended before January, and that the people of the eighth ward will have a representative in council by that time if he can accomplish his purpose. He is enthusiastic in the movement and will bring every point to the attention of the council.

The district beyond the city limits out to Peachtree street is being rapidly developed. The residents are enjoying many benefits of the city proper. They have gas and water and electric light service and Mr. Rice says there is reason why they should not join the city and help to build it up. He says it is only a question of time when the limits must be extended and the sooner the better, he says.

The delegations will appear before the special committee. One will be headed by Mr. Langston, in opposition to the movement, and the other by Judge Lumpkins, who favors the extension of the limits.

## AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK-SOUTHAMPTON (London-Paris).

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 13 to 14. Nov. 3.

PARIS. Oct. 13 to 14. Nov. 3.

ST. PAUL. Oct. 13 to 14. Nov. 3.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK-ANTWERP.

FRISLAND. Oct. 13 to 14. Nov. 3.

KENNING. Oct. 13 to 14. Nov. 3.

WESTERLAND. Oct. 13 to 14. Nov. 3.

SOUTHWAIR. Oct. 13 to 14. Nov. 3.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PER HOLLAND. Oct. 13 to 14. Nov. 3.

E. KIRBY, Agent, 12 Kimball House.

## CITIZENS' TICKET

(Anti-Ring)

City White Primary.

October 8th, 1897.

For Alderman—North Side.

P. THOMAS.

For Alderman—South Side.

AARON HAAS.

For Councilman:

First Ward—M. T. LAHATTE.

Second Ward—G. B. ADAMS.

Third Ward—W. H. MCLEIN.

Fourth Ward—J. M. MCLEIN.

Fifth Ward—N. McCULLOUGH.

Sixth Ward—CLYDE L. BROOKS.

Seventh Ward—EDWARD WILSON.

ATLANTA'S SEWERS  
DAMAGE PROPERTYResidents of Outlying Districts Making  
Complaint Against Them.

## MR. G. W. COLLIER ENTERS KICK

Says Clear Creek Water Is Now Foul,

Polluted and Impure.

ASKS WATER BOARD FOR CITY WATER PIPE

Atlanta may soon have a problem confronting it, as it is alleged that many of its trunk sewers are damaging the small drainage streams outside of the city limits, and thereby damaging country property through which the streams run.

A number of complaints have been made by property owners of the county, who threaten to bring suit against the city if the nuisance is continued. Nearly all of the big trunk sewers end at points near the city proper and for several miles the foul water and drainage of the city runs through streams which were formerly clear, pure water.

The country property owners claim that the city has damaged their property by allowing the refuse of the city to be dumped into the branches and coves, polluting the streams for all purposes. The question is becoming a serious one and it is freely predicted that in the near future the city will have to consider the question of extending its trunk sewers to the rivers or nearly so. City officials have already begun to discuss the question, and when it comes prominently before the city and county authorities it will be a question of great interest to all the people of the county.

Mr. Collier Makes a Complaint.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. G. W. Collier appeared before the water board and made complaint that his property north of Atlanta has been greatly damaged and injured by the extension of the Butler street sewer. The drain, which is called Clear creek, beyond the exposition grounds, and it has fouled the water in that stream to the mouth of the city. Mr. Collier's land and that of other property owners.

Mr. Collier stated that the sewerage had ruined his water supply, and that he now has no water for stock or other purposes except from wells. He asked the water board to extend a supply pipe to his property from Peachtree street, and the board has promised to do so.

Mr. Collier is referring the matter to the president of the board, Judge Hillier, and Superintendent Woodward, with power to act.

Other residents of the outlying districts have made complaint about the sewerage system of the city.

## Sadie Steward

OF KINGSTON, N. Y.

Cured of Spasms by Dr. Miles' Nerve.

THE many cases of spasms, St. Vitus' dance and epilepsy that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve has cured, would alone give this great remedy a wide reputation. Mrs. Walter A. Steward, 713 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y., says March 3, 1895: "I had a visit to friends on Little girl was taken with spasms. We hastened home but did all we could but failed. We called Dr. Miles' Nerve Restorative and after a few bottles she was running about as well and happy as ever."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists and by a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Spasms and Nerves sent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

## ARTISTIC CHINA

WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AT LYCETT'S.

Lessons in China Painting and Materials for Sale

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Whitehall st., National reputation. Actual Business Training. Best Plan Short-hand. Von Mead & Co. L. Expertise over all competitors. Full course in penmanship for home instruction mailed anywhere. Send for free trial. Phone 260.

## BEECHCROFT

A healthful home school for

girls in the country, free from contagion, where they are well taught, well trained and well cared for in all things. Address Principal, Mrs. C. H. Beechcroft, 1000 Peachtree St., Spring Hill, Tenn. Sept 26-27

## OPIMUM MORPHINE HABITS

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No  
trout on a guarantee. No

trout on a guarantee. No  
trout



**"The Wedding Gown"**

That's the suggestive title of an elegant volume designed as a gift for a bride. It's the production of Emma Moffett Tyng and Agnes O'Crane.

It is intended to gather and hold together the many souvenirs of the happy wedding time—the card of invitation, list of flowers, jewels, gifts, bits of the pretty gowns, notes of the wedding journey, congratulatory messages, press notices, etc.—things of precious association and remembrance to a woman, but apt to slip out of keeping as the years pass. Nothing could be more unique or quite so acceptable.

Quarto bound in white bellum cloth, with gold title strap, \$5.00. Quarto bound in white brocade or antique silk, with gold title strap, \$8.00.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., 7 and 9 West Alabama Street.

ask for.....

four aces whisky  
acme of perfection

used at all  
first-class bars.

b. & b.

wholesale whiskies,  
atlanta, ga.,

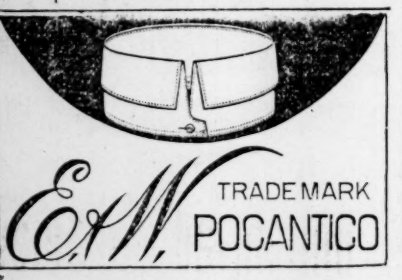
will close wednesday on account of holiday.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits  
cured at home without  
pain. Book of particulars  
FREE. R. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.,  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

**Tried and Proven.**

Africana is not a new and untold remedy but a medicine of genuine merit that is coming more and more to the front on account of its wonderful cures. Almost every day you read in the newspapers of what it has done for the relief of suffering humanity.

That direful disease Rheumatism—caused by impure blood is driven out of the system by the use of Africana, and other terrible blood disorders are cured permanently—Ask your druggist for it or write to Africana Co., Atlanta, Ga.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, Attorneys at Law, 100 N. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Practice in state and federal courts. SOUTHERN PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, ATLANTA, GA. Press clippings of every conceivable nature for sale. We read the papers and supply information on any subject; also lists of names for advertisers.

ANDREW J. BRYAN & CO., Architects, 344 and 346 Equitable Building, ATLANTA, GA. Courthouses a specialty.

**Cleaning Carpets Again.**

We are again cleaning carpets, and in our splendid new building we have every facility for cleaning every kind of carpets, rugs and curtains.

Telephone 682 or drop a postal and we will call and give prices.

TROY STEAM LAUNDRY, Office, 38 N. Forsyth street.

Works, 208-210-212 Houston street.

Oct 3 71

Fall, Winter Novelties.

SATZKY, Merchant Tailor,

11 East Alabama Street.

**COUNTY OFFICERS MAKE REPORTS**

Annual Statements Handed in Yesterday to Commissioners.

**COUNTY IN GOOD CONDITION**

Many Miles of Public Roads Worked During Past Twelve Months.

**REPORTS ARE VERY LONG AND TEDIOUS**

County Almshouse, Convict Camp, Jail and Other Departments Are Well Kept.

The annual reports of county officers under the jurisdiction of the board of county commissioners were received yesterday for the fiscal year which closed September 30th.

The reports, without a single exception, show the county in an excellent condition and every department has received close attention and good management for the past twelve months.

Dr. J. L. McDaniel, the county physician, handed in an exceedingly interesting report, showing the deaths, diseases and sanitary condition in the jail and in the county changing for the fiscal year. There have been eighteen deaths in both places.

The total number of inquests held in the county for the twelve months was 101, and fifteen autopsies have been conducted. Dr. McDaniel's report gives in detail many interesting items.

The report of Clerk Antonio L. Kontz for the fiscal year just closed showed the county to be in good financial condition.

From liquor licenses alone had been received the sum of \$16,000. From rent of property owned by the county a sum of \$200 had been received.

It will be remembered that one of the chief charges brought against John Tyler Cooper was the absence of any theater license returns. Yesterday Clerk Kontz showed \$278.50 had been received from the four city theaters.

An item of \$100 included the licenses received from traveling shows which have visited the city in the past twelve months.

County maps amounting to \$42.50 have been sold since Clerk Kontz made his annual report. The miscellaneous items showed \$256.72 received from various accounts.

**Report of Almshouse.**

The annual report of Dr. R. L. Hope, superintendent of the county almshouse, shows a saving of \$1,470 this year over the expenses of last year.

At present there are eighty-eight inmates in the almshouse. There were 210 births at home this year.

Large crops have been raised on the farm and everything needed has practically been raised this year without any great cost to the county. A large amount has been raised on the farm and the farm is in excellent condition.

**The Work on the Roads.**

Probably the most interesting report to the board is that of Superintendent T. J. Donaldson, who has charge of the county changing and who attends to the making of the roads of the county.

His report shows that there are three hundred and fifty prisoners now in the camps, and the report gives in detail the amount received and disbursed in the pay rolls for the management of the convicts.

From the county of Fulton alone 37 convicts were received within the past twelve months. Two hundred and twenty-six were received from other counties. Thirteen paid fines during the year, nine were pardoned; nine escaped, and seventeen died.

The cost for feeding 322 convicts and seventy-eight employees, making a total of 400, for the past year was \$106,700. An average of 7 1/2 cents per man each day. The sum of \$666.27 was expended in extraordinary expenses and permanent improvements.

The roads of the county worked during the past twelve months are as follows: Albert Cox road, Brown mill road, Beecher's road, Campbellton road, county line road, Dearing's road, Exposition park road, East Point road, Eleventh street, Fourteenth street, Fifth street, Hapeville road, Jug factory road, Jonesboro road, Lakewood avenue, Lee street, Mason avenue, Macon street, Ninth street, Oakland avenue, Peachtree road, Plaster bridge road, Railroad avenue, Rollo street, Spring street, Stewart street, storm ditch and dam, Clara Moore, Simpson street, South Pryor street, Tenth street, Virginia avenue.

The weather for this period brought twenty-four days of snow, rain and cold, during which no outdoor work could be done.

**BUSINESS LICENSE PAYERS SLOW.**

License Books Will Close Tomorrow and Tax Books Next Day.

Tomorrow is the last day for the payment of business license for the last quarter of the year and the indications are that it will be a very busy day with Clerk Green and his force of deputies, Messrs. Campbell, Foster and Collier, and Assistant License Inspector Saxe. The business men have been slow in taking out licenses this term and there will be a big rush the last two days—today and tomorrow.

The tax payers are also very slow in settling with the city and but a few days remain in which city taxes can be paid without cost. The assessors and clerks fear that the tax payers will wait until the last day and then find that it will be impossible to get waited upon. They will then be forced to pay extra costs for non-payment of taxes during the period specified by law.

The books close on October 15th.

**DELAY ON JAIL STIRS THE BOARD**

Forfeit Will Be Claimed if the Contract Is Not Carried Out.

**CHAIRMAN TO WRITE A LETTER**

Board Instructs Him to Inform Contractor of Board's Action.

**THE STONE WORK IS VERY FAR BEHIND**

That Is What Mr. Hazen Says in Answer to the Query from the Commissioners.

The county commissioners yesterday instructed Contractor Hazen, who is building the new jail, that he would be held strictly to his contract with the county and that the work was to be turned over to the board on the last day of next December he would be compelled to pay his forfeit.

"The work is behind," said Commissioner Adair. "The front part of the building, which is of stone, has not reached the second story, while the rear part of the building has gone up six stories. The city building inspector was about to stop the work because the building was not going up evenly. Now, we are going to let Contractor Hazen up to his contract and he must pay his forfeit if the building is not ready December 31st."

"Up to the present time he has only had vouchers for \$3,000—not one-third of the work," said Mr. Hazen, however, representing about \$20,000, has been completed and the factory is raising cash because the cells can't be put into the building."

Before the session of the board adjourned Contractor Hazen entered the commissioners' room and was informed of the discussion which had just closed.

"You may, of course, write any letter you desire," said Contractor Hazen, "and we will give it close attention. I do not care to say anything about the matter, as Mr. Grant Wilkins thoroughly understands the situation and the members of the board are aware of the cause of the delay."

**Will Build Jail Sewer.**

When the foundations of the new jail were being dug out it was discovered that the present sewer would be inadequate to drain the jail. The question came up before the board yesterday.

The chairman was authorized to appear before council and ask the city to build a new sewer or to arrange the present sewer to carry out the purpose of the commissioners.

"I don't care to go before the council any more," said Chairman Adair yesterday. "While they treated the county's request courteously, they didn't build the sewer and wanted the county to do about \$30,000 worth of work for the city. It would be cheaper for the county to build the sewer than for the city to build it and then get the county to pay for it."

The sewer will cost about \$700 and will be built by the county as an arrangement with the city.

**Says Jail Will Be Ready.**

Contractor Hazen says the new jail will be ready so far, as his contract is concerned. The cell work is now about completed and will be in position as soon as the roof is put on.

He says the only trouble with the work at present is the delay in the stone work, which comprises the entire front of the jail. As soon as all the stone is in position the remainder of the work will be quickly finished.

"This good weather may not last long," interrupted Chairman Adair. "You don't know how long the rain season will last and then you can't work on the walls."

**TO USE POISON LABELS.**

Movement on Foot To Materially Change Form of Prescriptions.

There is a movement of national scope on foot to revolutionize the dispensing of poisons from drug stores. Dr. George F. Payne is one of the promoters, and if the plan materializes, a much safer and uniform plan of selling poisons will have been adopted.

The idea is to force every druggist or physician dispensing drugs to label all poisons with a certain mark, so that if the plan materializes, a much safer and uniform plan of selling poisons will have been adopted.

Some physicians object to their prescriptions being marked poison. They do not wish the patient to know what he is taking. It is argued that if every poison was labeled according to the above conditions, the death rate from taking mistaken doses would be much smaller.

**TIME TELLS**

First impressions may not be enough to clearly show the difference between a first, second or third class physician or specialist, but the length of time it takes to thoroughly cure a delicate disease tells the story. Dr. Hathaway & Co. cure all diseases peculiar to man or woman—quickly, safely and surely. Consultation free at office or by mail.

**SPECIALTIES**—SYPHILIS, NERVOUS, STRICTURES, VARICOCELE, RHEUMATISM, GONORRHOEA, PILES, SORES, ERECTION, BLADDER, TROUBLE, EPILEPSY, CATARRH, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF WOMEN.

**Dr. Hathaway & Co**

Are regular graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America, and are acknowledged today to be the leading and successful specialists of the United States.

We can with honesty say that our treatment cures where others fail, and we know that it is possible we can cure all diseases. We are not boasting, we are stating facts. Our patients testify from all over the United States. Our cures are permanent.

No poisonous medicine. No surgery. No treatment cures where others fail, and we know that it is possible we can cure all diseases. We are not boasting, we are stating facts. Our patients testify from all over the United States. Our cures are permanent.

WOMEN—Consult us if you are suffering from any of the following diseases: Pimples, Weakness, Displacements, Bearing Down, Nervousness, Poor Circulation, Pimples on Face or any disease peculiar to your sex. Patients treated and cured. Send for pamphlet to all parts of the world free from obligation. Write to Dr. Hathaway & Co., 215 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Send for pamphlet to all parts of the world free from obligation. Write to Dr. Hathaway & Co., 215 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

**Dr. Hathaway & Co.,** 215 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Rooms 24 and 25 Innan building. Office hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 1.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS!**

Misses' and Children's fancy colored Handkerchiefs.....2c  
Ladies' hand embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs.....6 for 25c  
Ladies' Hemstitched hand embroidered Handkerchiefs.....6 for 25c  
Ladies' Hemstitched unlaundered Linen Handkerchiefs.....7c  
Ladies' Hemstitched Sheer Linen hand embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, 20c quality, during sale.....6 for 60c  
Sheer Linen hand embroidered Handkerchiefs.....10c  
Fine Sheer Linen hand riven and drawn work, 20c quality.....10c  
All our fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, 35c quality, at.....20c  
Sheer Linen Cambric hand embroidered Handkerchiefs, 75c quality, at.....25c  
Gents' fine Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at reduced prices during sale.....12 1/2 to 25c

**EMBROIDERIES**—Large lot of remnants of fine Nainsook India Linen Cambric Embroideries at half the cost to manufacture.

**KID GLOVES**—Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, all shades, also white black embroidered and black white embroidered Dent's of London, \$1.25 quality, during sale, 50c pair.

**Lace House, 28 Whitehall Street,** Direct Importers of Laces, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves and Fancy Goods.

VANCE E. JENTER, Manager.

oct 5 sun tue thur

**Dr. Lyon's**  
PERFECT  
**Tooth Powder**  
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.  
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

**WATCHES.**

I have associated with me in my watch department.

MR. JOHN W. REDDIEY, long and favorably known in this city as an expert in skillful watch repairing. Mr. Reddieu's friends and customers will find him with me. He will be pleased to see and serve them.

MR. JOHN B. JOHNSON is also with me, as formerly, and I am prepared to do all classes of watch repairing at shortest notice.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler, Whitehall, corner Alabama street.

**THE BEST MADE!**

**PARAGON FURNACE**

The most economical in fuel and durable Furnace on the market.

We are Headquarters for first-class Plumbing. Mr. W. B. Guimarin, formerly City Plumbing Inspector, now has charge of our Plumbing department. Mr. Guimarin is known all over the south to be head and front in his profession. He is up to date in all matters pertaining to Sanitary Plumbing. If you want a first-class job, place it in his hands and he will give it his close attention and guarantee satisfaction.

Hunnicut & Bellingrath Co.

**LEA & PERRINS**

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper

of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

**SAUCE**

As a further protection against all imitations.

Agents for the United States.

**JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.**

**\$4,500.00, \$1,000.00 Cash, Balance Easy Terms**

Buy a new two-story, nine-room house, Washington street, corner lot, double floored, storm sheeted. Two bathrooms, electric wires, all the hearths, and mirror mantels. East front. Choice neighborhood. S. B. Turman, 5 E. Wall street, Kimball House.

**BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!**

Little, big, biggest boys can be fitted out here to a nicety. For the very small chap a dozen styles of novelties, trimmed with gold and silver; with cord and braid; buttons and ribbons in another place, some even made in du-colored cloth.

For little larger boys more plain, with refer collars.

**FOR THE BIG BOYS** We had one made. Sizes, 8 to 16 years. All-wool Scotch, in brown plaid with dash of red. Pants are tape-strewn all through; double seats and knees. Warranted to stand the knocks that boys' flesh is heir to.....\$3.50

Ground floor. Largest and best lighted Children's Department in the South.

**M. R. Emmens & Co**

39-41 Whitehall Street.

HENRY R. POWERS, J. FLOYD JOHNSON, President, V. Pres., New York.

HENRY CLAY FAIRMAN, Department of Correspondence.

**ATLANTA**

**REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE**

Do you wish to sell? Then list your property here.

Do you wish to exchange? Do you wish to buy?

Then write to us or call and examine our large and growing assortment of city property, suburban homes and lots, and farms.

IF YOU WANT to sell any lands in Georgia, which lie within fifteen miles of any railroad out of Atlanta, write us for circular.

**ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,** 20 N. Pryor Street, Kimball House.

**G. W. ADAIR,**

Real Estate and Renting Agent.

14 Wall St., Kimball House.

I have for sale, at a down right bargain, a thirty-acre dairy and truck farm on the Peachtree road, four miles from the city; the Seaboard Air-Line station on the place. The land is well watered by springs, has ten-room residence and all necessary outbuildings. Is a most delightful place for a home and will bear the closest investigation.

Come in and let me drive you out on the magnificent chert road and I know you will be pleased. G. W. ADAIR.

Thos. H. Noethen, Walker Dunsen.

**NORTHERN & DUNSON,**

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Bldg.

**To Home Seekers.**

**Investors.**

**FOR RENT**—Office space and desk in room 409 Equitable Building.

Large corner lot, Piedmont avenue, \$3,000. Seven-room house, West Peachtree, just beyond Baiting Block, for only \$5,000. Also new 7-room house and store, occupied by owner, well adapted for drug or grocery business, on paved street, for just \$2,500. Will rent for \$300 per annum. Five acre tract, Peachtree road just beyond Brookwood for \$2,500.

**WEDMONT AVE.** lot, east front, near city limits, for only \$2,000.

**WM. A. HAYGOOD**

Attorney for South

**KIRKWOOD**

Land Co., 114 E. Alabama St. Phone 291.

Are you going to marry? Are you planning to buy a house? Do not begin in a rented house. It can never be a real home. Have you \$200 to \$500 cash? We will sell you a pretty cottage at Kirkwood, on large lot, and furnish to suit your taste. One-third cash, balance on easy terms. Monthly notes not much more than rent. Paying rent does not much more enrich the landlord, but surely keeps you "poor indeed."

**ANSLEY BROS.**

Real Estate and Loan Agents.

\$2,500—Beautiful South Pryor lot one of our very easy payments; monthly, if de the most desirable lots left. This is cheap and you ought to have it.

\$7,000 for one of the most desirable homes on the north side. Cost \$10,000, and if you want a home this will suit you.

\$2,500 for 35 acres, 9-room, 2-story house, barn, etc.; fine fruit; near Decatur. One of the cheapest country homes ever offered.

\$5,500 for Courland avenue 2-story house, or will exchange equity of \$2,000 for good farm in 50 miles of Atlanta, and let buyer assume mortgage of \$3,500.

\$3,000—3-room house on Woodward avenue, on very easy payments; monthly, if desired.

Office 12 E. Alabama St. Phone 283.

**ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,**

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

\$2,750 BUYS 5 houses renting for \$31 per month, on Bell st.; splendid renting neighborhood; cost the owner much more money; houses well built; this investment will pay big interest.

\$2,500 BUYS one of the handsomest places in West End, 17 rooms; every possible convenience; lot 16,000 at a big bargain; little cash required, balance long time, 7 per cent.

\$3,000 BUYS good, large house; water, gas, stable, etc.; lot 6,000; close in; on south side; \$2,500 cash; run for 4 years at 7 per cent; balance cash.

No. 15 Marietta st., store and house, 2000.  
No. 14 and 14 1/2 Mangum, new houses, 2000.  
No. 153 Whitehall st., corner lot, double floored, storm sheeted, 2750.  
No. 156 Whitehall st., 4000.  
No. 157 Whitehall st., 4000.  
No. 231 Fulton st., store and dwelling, 1250.  
No. 215 Fulton st., 2500.  
No. 128 W. Mitchell st., store, 2500.  
Nice offices and beautiful sleeping rooms centrally located.  
Money on hand to loan on Atlanta real estate. No delay. Reasonable rates. Isaac Liebman & Son, 28 Peachtree st.

**IF You Are Going to TEXAS**

This season, and want to know all about it before you start, write to me, and I will send you a descriptive book and a large map of the state free of charge.

**GEORGE W. ALLEN,**

Traveling Passenger Agent Atlanta and West Point Railroad and Western Ry. of Alabama,

12 KIMBALL HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.

**THE GREAT**

**Through Car Line**

**TO THE SOUTHWEST.**

**THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER**

**IS FROM THE**

**Standard Printing Ink Co.,**

Ko. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI, O

Established in 1857.

**HEADQUARTERS**

**SUPPLIES**

For Cotton, Woolen, Oil, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Compresses, Guano Works, Quarries, Cotton Gins, Machine Shops, Railroads, etc.

Corrugated and V-crimped Sheet Metal for Roofing and Siding.

**General Supply Dealers.**

**BROWN & KING, SUPPLY**